Payette National Forest

Mid-Level Vegetation Map Unit Descriptions

February 2014

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Introduction

Mid-level vegetation map units are designed to delineate one or more vegetation types. These types are either Region 4 dominance types (dt) or Payette dominance type phases (dtp). Phases are subdivisions of R4 dominance types defined to meet the Forest's information needs.

Vegetation Classification:

At the regional level, existing plant communities are assigned to ***dominance types*** based on the most abundant species of the ecologically dominant life form (e.g. the most abundant tree species in forests or woodlands). This approach was decided upon by a council with representatives from each Forest in the Region.

At the Forest level, the regional dominance types may be subdivided into **dominance type phases** based on associated species of the same life form as the dominant species. Forests are free to define these phases to best meet their own information needs, as long as they nest within the regional dominance types.

An initial list of dominance types was compiled for the Payette and Boise NFs using vegetation plot data from the Forest and vegetation classification literature relevant to the Forest. The list was reviewed and augmented by Forest resource specialists and local partner organizations. The Forest specialists then determined which dominance types to split into phases and how those should be defined. Rules for distinguishing phases were tested using the regional plot database and a Forest key to dominance types and phases was developed. Phases were only defined within forest dominance types, not in woodlands, shrublands or grasslands.

Map Unit Design:

Once the classification is developed, Forest and Regional specialists develop a ***map legend*** by determining which dominance types and phases should be mapped individually and defining groups of dominance types and phases that can be combined into map units. Overall map accuracy decreases as the number of map units increases, so the team seeks to balance map detail versus map quality. This process is informed by applying the Forest dominance type key to FIA plot data and estimating the acreage of each type on the Forest. The initial map legend is complete when each dominance type and phase has been assigned to a map unit and that information is added to the dominance type key.

Map Unit Descriptions:

Due to the natural variability of vegetation and limitations in image processing technology, a map unit always includes more dominance types than those it was intended to delineate. A map unit description describes the concept of a map unit—what it is intended to depict, and the variation within a map unit in terms of the dominance types and phases occurring in it. This information allows a map user to assess how well the map did at delineating the intended vegetation type(s) and evaluate how that may affect their use of the map for their specific needs.

The composition of each map unit is described based on proportions of systematic inventory plots (FIA and B-grid) and/or based on stratified random sampling performed for accuracy assessment. The source depends on the amount of data available for each map unit.

Each map unit description for the Payette includes the following sections:

Photographs depicting plant communities typical of the map unit.

Map Unit Concept – a description of the vegetation types intended to be delineated.

Vegetation Map Group – the broader category of vegetation to which the map unit belongs. These groups have been defined regionally and are used in the image analysis process that creates the maps.

Sample Size – The number of plots from all sources used to delineate, assess, and describe the map unit. Sources on the Payette NF include reference and accuracy assessment plots collected for the mapping project, observation polygons identified during reference data collection or by photo interpretation, FIA and B-grid plot data –grid-based, spatially balanced samples of the entire forest, and legacy plot data collected in recent years with GPS coordinates. Legacy data were used as part of the stratified accuracy assessment sample.

Map Unit Composition – A description of the proportions of vegetation types occurring in the map unit. This is based on systematic inventory data (FIA and B-grid) wherever possible. When the amount of inventory data in a map unit is limited, it is calculated based on stratified accuracy assessment plot data. Where each kind of data is limited, proportions are calculated based on all available plot data. Proportions (i.e. percentages) of vegetation types within the map unit are listed in a table indicating the data source(s) and sample size(s) used.

Map Unit Extent – A table listing the acreage of the map unit by ranger district, and the percentage of the district assigned to the map unit.

Documented Dominance Types – A table listing all of the dominance types and phases known to occur in a map unit based on all the available plot and observation data.

Environment – A description of the elevation and precipitation range of the map unit based on intersecting all the geo-referenced plots and observations with a digital elevation model and the DayMet mean annual precipitation map.

Distribution Map – A general map showing where on the Forest the map unit occurs.

Successional Relationships – A description of successional pathways within the map unit that relates the dominance types in the map unit to potential natural vegetation at the series level. This is used to assess how ecological similar the types in the map unit are to the targeted dominance type(s).

Douglas-fir dominance type phase (PSME-PSME dtp).

Douglas-fir dominance type phase (PSME-PSME dtp).

Map Unit Concept: The Douglas-fir map unit consists mostly of stands belonging to the Douglas-fir dominance type phase (PSME-PSME dtp). It also includes similar and ecologically-related dominance types and phases, and small areas of ecologically dissimilar dominance types.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	117,958	23.7%
New Meadows RD	40,625	14.0%
McCall & Krassell RDs	295,746	18.3%
Payette NF	454,329	18.9%

Vegetation Map Group: Conifer (C) – Trees total ≥ 10% absolute cover and the most abundant tree species is a conifer.

Sample Size:

335 Plots	FIA: 39	B-Grid: 111	Ref: 151	AA: 22	Legacy: 12
676 Observations					

Map Unit Composition: Based on the available FIA and B-Grid data, 53% of the map unit, or 240,800 acres, is the Douglas-fir dt. The DF map unit includes about 53% of the PSME-PSME dtp on the Forest. The ABGR-ABGR dtp makes up 16% of the map unit and the PIPO dt makes up 11%. Other forested dominance types and phases make up 13 percent of the map unit. Early seral shrubland, herbaceous, and sparse vegetation make up 5 percent of the map unit.

Map Unit Composition from Systematic Inventory (n=150)

Dominance Type or Phase		Percent
PSME-PSME dtp	Douglas-fir	53%
ABGR-ABGR dtp	grand fir	16%
PIPO dt	ponderosa pine	11%
PICO dt	lodgepole pine	7%
Other forested dt's		6%
Early-Seral Shrub dt's		4%
Sparse Vegetation		1%
Unclassified Stands		2%

There are 970 geo-referenced, classified observations and plots in the Douglas-fir map unit. These points document the occurrence of 55 dominance types and phases in this map unit. All 55 are listed below with the number of observations. Most of the riparian dominance types are represented in areas smaller than the minimum map delineation size of 5 acres.

Environment: The DF map unit ranges in elevation from 2000 to 8500 feet, but is mostly between 4400 and 6900 feet. This map unit ranges from 18 to 66 inches mean annual precipitation, but is predominantly between 30 and 46 inches. These values are all very similar to the range of the PSME-PSME dtp across the Forest.

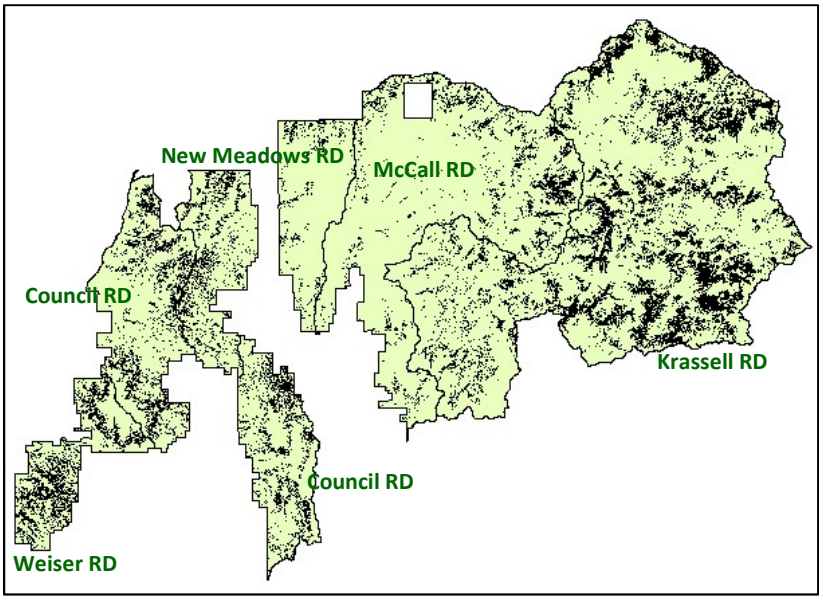
Documented Dominance Types in the Douglas-fir Map Unit.

Forests and Woodlands (891)	
ABGR-ABGR dtp	93
ABGR-LAOC dtp	3
ABGR-PIPO dtp	16
ABLA-ABLA dtp	14
ABLA-LAOC dtp	2
ABLA-PIAL dtp	1
ABLA-PSME dtp	5
LAOC dt	6
PIAL dt	4
PICO dt	59
PIEN dt	28
PIPO dt	110
PSME-PICO dtp	29
PSME-PIPO dtp	80
PSME-PSME dtp	440
POTR5-Conifer dtp	6
POTR5-POTR5 dtp	3
CELE3 dt – mountain mahogany	1
Sparse Vegetation (2)	
SP HERB - Sparse Herb	1
SP VEG – Sparse Vegetation	1

Shrublands (44)	
ACGL dt - Rocky Mountain maple	2
ALVIS-U dt – Sitka alder	2
AMAL2 dt – serviceberry	2
ARRI2 dt – stiff sagebrush	1
ARTRV dt - mountain big sagebrush	3
CEVE dt - snowbrush	4
CHVI8 dt - green rabbitbrush	1
HODI dt – rock oceanspray	1
PHMA5 dt – mallow ninebark	8
PREM dt - bitter cherry	1
RICE dt – wax currant	1
ROWO dt – Wood's rose	1
SARA2 dt – red elderberry	1
SASC dt - Scouler's willow	3
SPBE2 dt – white spirea	2
SYAL dt – common snowberry	2
SYOR2 dt – mountain snowberry	2
VACE dt - dwarf huckleberry	1
VAME dt – big huckleberry	5
VASC dt – grouse whortleberry	1

Herblands (23)	
BASA3 dt – arrowleaf balsamroot	4
CAGE2 dt - elk sedge	7
CARU dt – pinegrass	4
CHAN9 dt – fireweed	2
FEID dt – Idaho fescue	1
PSSP6 dt - bluebunch wheatgrass	2
RUOC2 dt – black coneflower	1
XETE dt - beargrass	2
Riparian (10)	
ALINT dt – gray alder	1
ALRH2 dt – white alder	1
ALVIS-R dt - Sitka alder	1
COSE16 dt – dogwood	1
CRDO2 dt – black hawthorn	3
SABO2 dt – Booth's willow	2
SAME2 dt – dusky willow	1

Distribution Map: Extent of the DF map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: Based on systematic inventory data, 42 percent of the Douglas-fir map unit is climax Douglas-fir, 33 percent is seral to grand fir, 23 percent is seral to subalpine fir. The map unit also includes 1 climax ponderosa pine plot and 1 whitebark pine plot. The relationship of dominance types to PNV Series is shown below.

The PSME-PSME dtp is often successionally related to the PIPO dt and follows similar seral trajectories toward the Douglas-fir or Grand Fir Series. Forest dominance types where Douglas-fir is not part of the seral progression toward grand fir, or subalpine fir are dissimilar to the PSME-PSME dtp (indicated by red shading in the table below). These include stands where lodgepole pine or western larch are seral to grand fir or subalpine fir, and stands of climax ponderosa pine or whitebark pine. The degree of relationship to the PSME-PSME dtp is shown in the adjacent table (plots not classified to PNV Series or dominance type are not included).

Successional Relationships within the DF Map Unit: Number of Plots by Dominance Type and PNV Series (from Systematic Inventory)

Dominance Type or Phase	PNV Series				
	PIPO	PSME	ABGR	ABLA	PIAL
PIPO dt	1	10	5	---	
PSME-PSME dtp		47	15	17	---
PSME-PICO dtp		---	---	1	---
ABLA-PSME dtp	---			1	---
Early Seral Shrubs	---	2	1	3	---
PICO dt		4	---	7	---
ABGR-PIPO dtp			2		
LAOC dt			1	---	
ABGR-LAOC dtp			1		
ABGR-ABGR dtp			24		
Sparse Herb	---	---	---	1	---
ABLA-ABLA dtp				3	
PIAL dt				---	1

PSME-PSME dtp	55%
Related	12%
Similar	6%
Dissimilar	27%
---	Not observed
	Not Possible

Based on the available systematic inventory data, 73 percent of this map unit consists of the PSME-PSME dtp and successionally related or ecologically similar dominance types and phases. Dissimilar dominance types make 27% of the map unit.

Douglas-fir – lodgepole pine dominance type phase (PSME-PICO dtp).

Douglas-fir dominance type phase (PSME-PSME dtp).

Map Unit Concept: The Douglas-fir – Lodgepole Pine map unit consists mostly of stands belonging to the PSME-PICO dtp or the related PSME-PSME dtp. Other conifer forest types are also present.

Vegetation Map Group: Conifer (C) – Trees total ≥ 10% absolute cover and the most abundant tree species is a conifer.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	-----	----
New Meadows RD	659	0.2%
McCall & Krassell RDs	7,321	0.5%
Payette NF	7,980	0.3%

Sample Size:

4 Plots	FIA: 0	B-Grid: 1	Ref: 3	AA: 0	Legacy: 0
18 Observations					

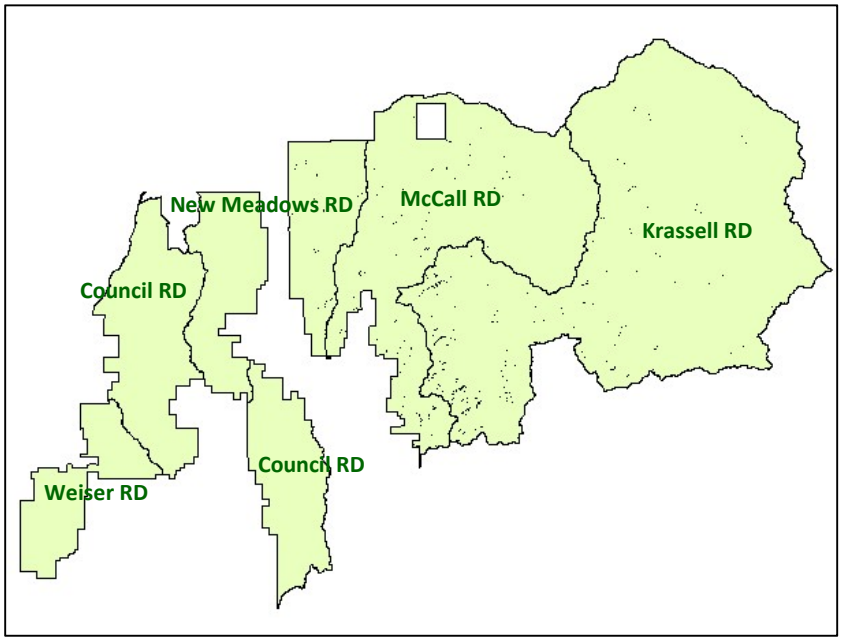
Map Unit Composition: No spatially balanced estimate of composition is available for this map unit. Only 4 plots and 18 observations occur in this map, so only a rough estimate of its composition is possible.

Environment: Based on 22 observations, this map unit ranges from 4400 to 7900 feet in elevation and 30 to 57 inches mean annual precipitation.

Successional Relationships: The PSME-PICO dtp can be seral to Douglas-fir, grand fir, or subalpine fir. With only four field plots, nothing more can be said about succession in this map unit.

Map Unit Composition from All Plots and Observations (n=22)		
Dominance Type or Phase		**Percent**
PSME-PICO dtp	Douglas-fir – lodgepole pine	50%
PSME-PSME dtp	Douglas-fir	23%
ABLA-ABLA dtp	grand fir	9%
ABLA-PSME dtp	grand fir – Douglas-fir	4.5%
PICO dt	lodgepole pine	4.5%
PIEN dt	Engelmann's spruce	4.5%
CARU dt	pinegrass	4.5%

Distribution Map: Extent of the DFL map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: There is not enough plot data from this map unit to fully describe successional relationships.

Ponderosa pine dominance type (PIPO dt) with Douglas-fir regenerating.

Douglas-fir – ponderosa pine dominance type phase (PSME-PIPO dtp).

Map Unit Concept: The Douglas-fir – Ponderosa Pine map unit consists mostly of stands belonging to the Douglas-fir and Ponderosa Pine dominance types (PSME dt and PIPO dt). It also includes similar and ecologically-related dominance types and phases, and small areas of ecologically dissimilar dominance types.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	65,348	13.1%
New Meadows RD	27,081	9.4%
McCall & Krassell RDs	46,462	2.9%
Payette NF	138,891	5.8%

This map unit was intended to map the PSME-PIPO dtp, but it is better interpreted as a mosaic of the PIPO and PSME dt's. Based on the available FIA and B-Grid data, the PSME-PIPO dtp makes up only 4 percent of this map unit. It makes up 8 percent based on 25 accuracy assessment plots sampled in this map unit.

Vegetation Map Group: Conifer (C) – Trees total ≥ 10% absolute cover and the most abundant tree species is a conifer.

Sample Size:

141 Plots	FIA: 10	B-Grid: 38	Ref: 57	AA: 25	Legacy: 11
369 Observations					

Map Unit Composition: Based on the available FIA and B-Grid data, the Ponderosa Pine dt makes up 38 percent of this map unit and the Douglas-fir dt makes up 31 percent. The ABGR-ABGR dtp makes up 13 percent and other forest dominance types and phases total 14 percent. The PSME-PIPO dtp makes up only 4 percent of this map unit, but this unit includes two thirds of the PSME-PIPO dtp on the Forest.

Map Unit Composition from Systematic Inventory (n=48)

Dominance Type or Phase		Percent
PIPO dt	ponderosa pine	38%
PSME-PSME dtp	Douglas-fir	31%
ABGR-ABGR dtp	grand fir	13%
PSME-PIPO dtp	Douglas-fir – ponderosa pine	4%
PICO dt	lodgepole pine	4%
ABGR-PIPO dtp	grand fir – ponderosa pine	2%
Other forested dt's		4%
Sparse Vegetation		2%
Unclassified Stands		2%

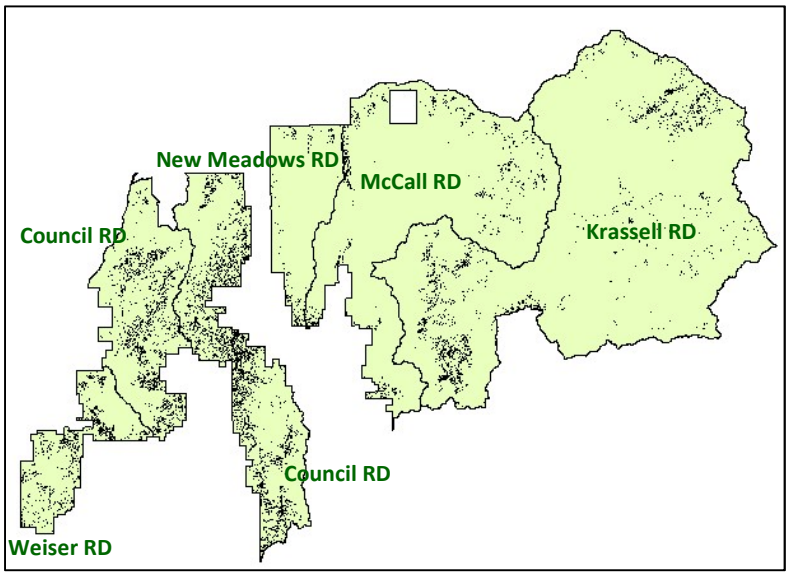
There are 497 geo-referenced observations and plots in the Douglas-fir map unit. These points document the occurrence of 28 dominance types and phases in this map unit. All 28 are listed below with the number of observations. Most of the riparian dominance types are represented in areas smaller than the minimum map delineation size of 5 acres.

Documented Dominance Types in the Douglas-fir – Ponderosa Pine Map Unit.

Forests (478)		Shrublands (7)		Herblands (4)	
ABGR-ABGR dtp	34	AMAL2 dt – serviceberry	1	BASA3 dt – arrowleaf balsamroot	2
ABGR-LAOC dtp	3	PHMA5 dt – mallow ninebark	3	CARU dt – pinegrass	1
ABGR-PIPO dtp	15	PUTR2 dt – antelope bitterbrush	1	PSSP6 dt - bluebunch wheatgrass	1
ABLA-ABLA dtp	2	SASC dt - Scouler's willow	1		
ABLA-LAOC dtp	1	SPBE2 dt – white spirea	1		
PICO dt	10			**Riparian (7)**	
PIEN dt	11	**Sparse Vegetation (1)**		ALINT dt – gray alder	2
PIPO dt	143			ALVIS-R dt – Sitka alder	1
PSME-PICO dtp	3			CRDO2 dt – black hawthorn	1
PSME-PIPO dtp	166			PHAR3 dt – reed canarygrass	1
PSME-PSME dtp	85			POBAT dt – black cottonwood	1
POTR5-Conifer dtp	3			RIHU dt – northern black currat	1
POTR5-POTR5 dtp	2				

Environment: The DFP map unit ranges in elevation from 2950 to 7000 feet, but is mostly between 4200 and 5700 feet. This map unit ranges from 18 to 51 inches mean annual precipitation, but is predominantly between 29 and 39 inches. These values are all very similar to the range of the PSME-PIPO dtp across the Forest.

Distribution Map: Extent of the DFP map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: Based on systematic inventory data, 54 percent of the Douglas-fir map unit is climax Douglas-fir and 41 percent is seral to grand fir. The map unit also includes 1 climax ponderosa pine plot and 1 subalpine fir plot. The relationship of dominance types to PNV Series is shown below.

The PSME-PSME dtp, PIPO dt, and PSME-PIPO dtp are seral to either Douglas-fir or grand fir and follow similar seral trajectories toward those PNV series. The Douglas-fir and Grand Fir Series, and dominance types seral to them, are ecologically similar to the PSME-PSME dtp, PIPO dt, and PSME-PIPO dtp. Forest dominance types where ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir are not part of the seral progression toward grand fir or subalpine fir are dissimilar to the PSME-PIPO dtp (indicated by red shading in the table below). These include stands where lodgepole pine or Engelmann spruce are seral to grand fir or subalpine fir. The degree of relationship to the PSME-PIPO dtp is shown in the adjacent table (plots not classified to PNV Series or dominance type are not included).

Successional Relationships within the DFP Map Unit: Number of Plots by Dominance Type and PNV Series (from Systematic Inventory)

Dominance Type or Phase	PNV Series			
	PIPO	PSME	ABGR	ABLA
PIPO dt	1	12	4	---
PSME-PIPO dtp	---	1	1	---
PSME-PSME dtp	---	11	4	---
Sparse Shrub	---	1	---	---
ABGR-PIPO dtp	---	---	1	---
ABGR-ABGR dtp	---	---	6	---
PICO dt	---	---	2	---
PIEN dt	---	---	1	---
ABLA-ABLA dtp	---	---	---	1

PSME-PIPO dtp	4%
Related	70%
Similar	17%
Dissimilar	9%
---	Not observed
	Not Possible

Based on the available systematic inventory data, 91 percent of this map unit consists of the PSME-PIPO dtp and successionally related or ecologically similar dominance types and phases. However, the PSME-PIPO dtp is only 4 percent of the map unit. Dissimilar dominance types make 9 percent of the map unit.

Engelmann's spruce dominance type (PIEN dt).


Engelmann's spruce dominance type (PIEN dt).

Map Unit Concept: The Engelmann Spruce map unit consists mostly of stands belonging to the PIEN dt. It also includes similar and ecologically-related dominance types and phases, and small areas of ecologically dissimilar dominance types.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	1,331	2.7%
New Meadows RD	3,128	11.1%
McCall & Krassell RDs	20,820	1.3%
Payette NF	25,279	1.1%

Vegetation Map Group: Conifer (C) – Trees total ≥ 10% absolute cover and the most abundant tree species is a conifer.

Sample Size:

45 Plots	FIA: 4	B-Grid: 5	Ref: 17	AA: 12	Legacy: 7
92 Observations					

Map Unit Composition: Based on the available FIA and B-Grid data, 45% of the map unit, or 11,400 acres, is the PIEN dt. The ABLA-ABLA dtp, PSME-PSME dtp, and the PICO dt are also important components of this map unit. The ES map unit includes only about 13 percent of the PIEN dt on the Forest.

Map Unit Composition from Systematic Inventory (n=9)		
Dominance Type or Phase		**Percent**
PIEN dt	Engelmann's spruce	45%
ABLA-ABLA dtp	subalpine fir	22%
PICO dt	lodgepole pine	22%
PSME-PSME dtp	Douglas-fir	11%

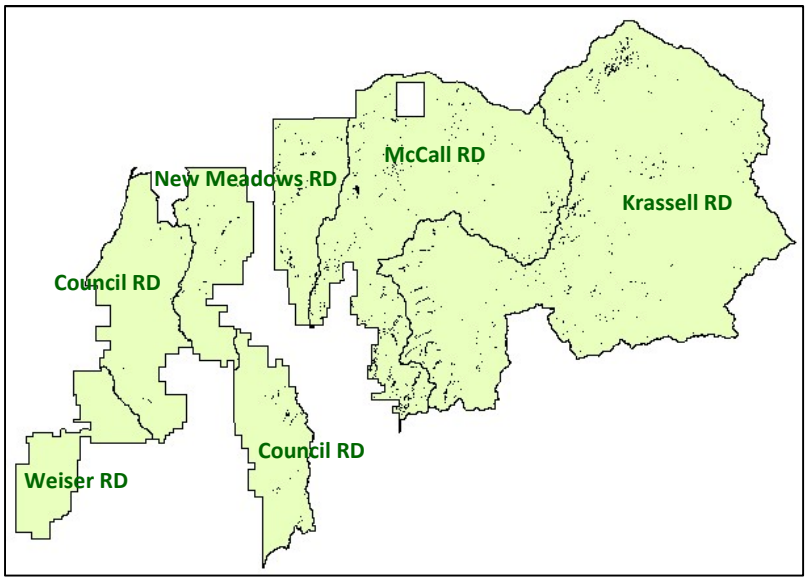
There are 135 geo-referenced, classified observations and plots in the Engelmann Spruce map unit. These points document the occurrence of 15 dominance types and phases in this map unit. All 15 are listed below with the number of observations. Most of the riparian dominance types are represented in areas smaller than the minimum map delineation size of 5 acres.

Environment: The ES map unit ranges in elevation from 4400 to 8000 feet, but is mostly between 5300 and 7000 feet. This map unit ranges from 33 to 64 inches mean annual precipitation, but is predominantly between 38 and 52 inches. These values are all a little narrower than the range of the PIEN dt across the Forest.

Documented Dominance Types in the Engelmann Spruce Map Unit.

Forests (897)		Shrublands (0)	Herblands (1)	
ABGR-ABGR dtp	7		ACOC3 dt - western needlegrass	1
ABLA-ABLA dtp	6			
ABLA-LAOC dtp	1			
ABLA-PSME	2			
LAOC dt	1			
PICO dt	8		**Riparian (3)**	
PIEN dt	98		CASI2 dt – analogue sedge	1
PSME-PICO dtp	2		EQAR dt – field horsetail	1
PSME-PIPO dtp	1		POFL3 dt – high mtn. cinquefoil	1
PSME-PSME dtp	3			

Distribution Map: Extent of the ES map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: Based on systematic inventory data, 78 percent of the Engelmann Spruce map unit is climax subalpine fir and 22 percent is seral to grand fir. The relationship of dominance types to PNV Series is shown below.

The PIEN dt is seral to subalpine fir or grand fir in this map unit. Other dominance types or phases seral to subalpine fir or grand fir are ecologically similar to the PIEN dt. The degree of relationship to the PIEN dt is shown in the adjacent table (plots not classified to PNV Series or dominance type are not included).

Based on the available systematic inventory data, 100 percent of this map unit consists of the PIEN dt and ecologically related or similar dominance types and phases.

Successional Relationships within the SA Map Unit: Number of Plots by Dominance Type and PNV Series (from Systematic Inventory)

Dominance Type or Phase	PNV Series	
	ABGR	ABLA
PSME-PSME dtp	1	---
PIEN dt	1	3
ABLA-ABLA dtp		2
PICO dt	---	2

PIEN dt	46%
Related	27%
Similar	27%
Dissimilar	---
--- Not observed	
Not Possible	

Grand fir dominance type phase (ABGR-ABGR dtp).

Grand fir dominance type phase (ABGR-ABGR dtp).

Map Unit Concept: The Grand Fir map unit consists mostly of stands belonging to the Grand Fir dominance type phase (ABGR-ABGR dtp). It also includes similar and ecologically-related dominance types and phases, and small areas of ecologically dissimilar dominance types.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	23,847	4.8%
New Meadows RD	41,497	14.3%
McCall & Krassell RDs	17,890	0.1%
Payette NF	83,234	3.5%

Vegetation Map Group: Conifer (C) – Trees total ≥ 10% absolute cover and the most abundant tree species is a conifer.

Sample Size:

119 Plots	FIA: 6	B-Grid: 26	Ref: 65	AA: 12	Legacy: 10
180 Observations					

Map Unit Composition: Based on the available FIA and B-Grid data, 50% of the map unit, or 41,600 acres, is the ABGR-ABGR dtp. The GF map unit includes about 30 percent of the ABGR-ABGR dtp on the Forest. The PSME-PSME dtp makes up 16 percent of the map unit and the PIEN dt makes up 13 percent. Other forested dominance types and phases make up 15 percent of the map unit and early seral sparse vegetation makes up 3 percent.

There are 296 geo-referenced, classified observations and plots in the Grand Fir map unit. These points document the occurrence of 20 dominance types and phases in this map unit. All 20 are listed below with the number of observations. Most of the riparian dominance types are represented in areas smaller than the minimum map delineation size of 5 acres.

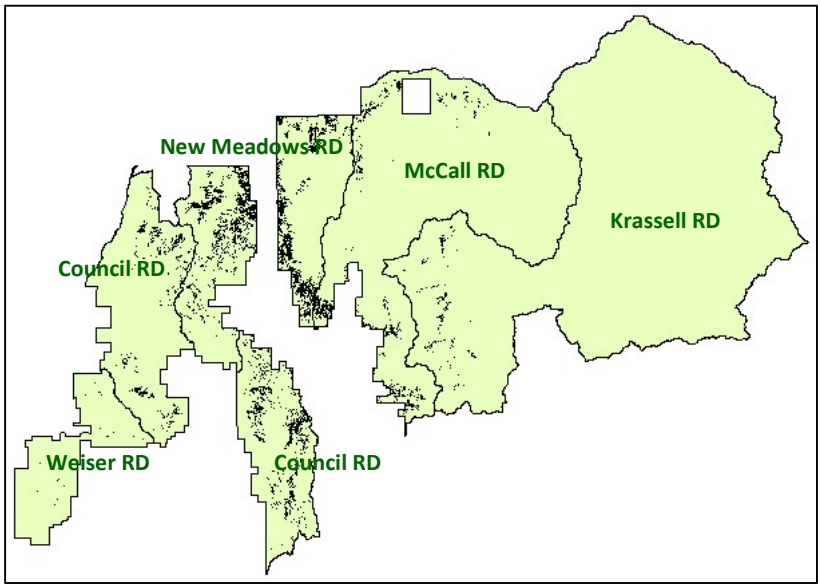
Map Unit Composition from Systematic Inventory (n=32)		
Dominance Type or Phase		**Percent**
ABGR-ABGR dtp	grand fir	50%
PSME-PSME dtp	Douglas-fir	16%
PIEN dt	Engelmann's spruce	13%
PIPO dt	ponderosa pine	9%
ABGR-LAOC dtp	grand fir – western larch	3%
LAOC dt	western larch	3%
Sparse Vegetation		3%
Unclassified Stands		3%

Documented Dominance Types in the Grand Fir Map Unit.

Forests (287)		Shrublands (0)	Herblands (1)	
ABGR-ABGR dtp	155		CAGE2 dt - elk sedge	1
ABGR-LAOC dtp	13			
ABGR-PIPO dtp	13			
ABLA-ABLA dtp	3			
ABLA-LAOC dtp	2			
LAOC dt	12		**Riparian (7)**	
PICO dt	2		ALVIS-R dt - Sitka alder	3
PIEN dt	33		BEOC2 dt – water birch	1
PIPO dt	16		SADR dt – Drummond willow	1
PSME-PICO dtp	3		SETR dt – arrowleaf ragwort	1
PSME-PIPO dtp	7		SPDO dt – rose spirea	1
PSME-PSME dtp	27		**Sparse Vegetation (1)**	
POTR5-POTR5 dtp	1		SP SHRUB - Sparse Shrub	1

Environment: The GF map unit ranges in elevation from 3600 to 6700 feet, but is mostly between 4700 and 6200 feet. This map unit ranges from 20 to 53 inches mean annual precipitation, but is predominantly between 35 and 46 inches. These values are all somewhat narrower than the range of the ABGR-ABGR dtp across the Forest.

Distribution Map: Extent of the GF map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: Based on systematic inventory data, 87 percent of the Grand Fir map unit is climax grand fir, 10 percent is seral to subalpine fir, and 3 percent is seral to Douglas-fir. The relationship of dominance types to PNV Series is shown below.

The ABGR-ABGR dtp is always climax grand fir because it is the most shade-tolerant tree species on the Payette NF. Where the PIPO dt, PSME-PSME dtp, ABGR-LAOC dtp, and the PIEN dt are seral to the Grand Fir Series, they are successionally related to the ABGR-ABGR dtp. The Douglas-fir Series, and dominance types seral to it, are ecologically similar to the ABGR-ABGR dtp. Forest dominance types seral to subalpine fir are dissimilar to the ABGR-ABGR dtp (indicated by red shading in the table below). These include stands where Engelmann spruce or western larch is seral to subalpine fir. The degree of relationship to the ABGR-ABGR dtp is shown in the adjacent table (plots not classified to PNV Series or dominance type are not included).

Based on the available systematic inventory data, 70 percent of this map unit consists of the ABGR-ABGR dtp and successionally related or ecologically similar dominance types and phases. Dissimilar dominance types make 30% of the map unit.

Successional Relationships within the GF Map Unit: Number of Plots by Dominance Type and PNV Series (from Systematic Inventory)

Dominance Type or Phase	PNV Series		
	PSME	ABGR	ABLA
PIPO dt	---	3	---
PSME-PSME dtp	1	4	---
ABGR-ABGR dtp	---	16	---
ABGR-LAOC dtp	---	1	---
PIEN dt	---	2	2
LAOC dt	---	---	1

ABGR-ABGR dtp	54%
Related	33%
Similar	3%
Dissimilar	30%
Not observed	
Not Possible	

Grand fir – ponderosa pine dominance type phase (ABGR-PIPO dtp).

Grand fir – ponderosa pine dominance type phase (ABGR-PIPO dtp).

Map Unit Concept: The Grand Fir – Ponderosa Pine map unit consists mostly of stands belonging to the Grand Fir –Ponderosa Pine dominance type phase (ABGR-PIPO dtp). It also includes the ecologically related ABGR-ABGR dtp.

This map unit is delineated based on local expert knowledge. Due to its small extent, no systematic inventory plots occur within it. Because it was manually delineated after the draft map review, there are no accuracy assessment plots in it.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	1,848	0.4%
New Meadows RD	65	<0.1%
McCall & Krassell RDs	0	---
Payette NF	1,913	0.1%

Vegetation Map Group: Conifer (C) – Trees total ≥ 10% absolute cover and the most abundant tree species is a conifer.

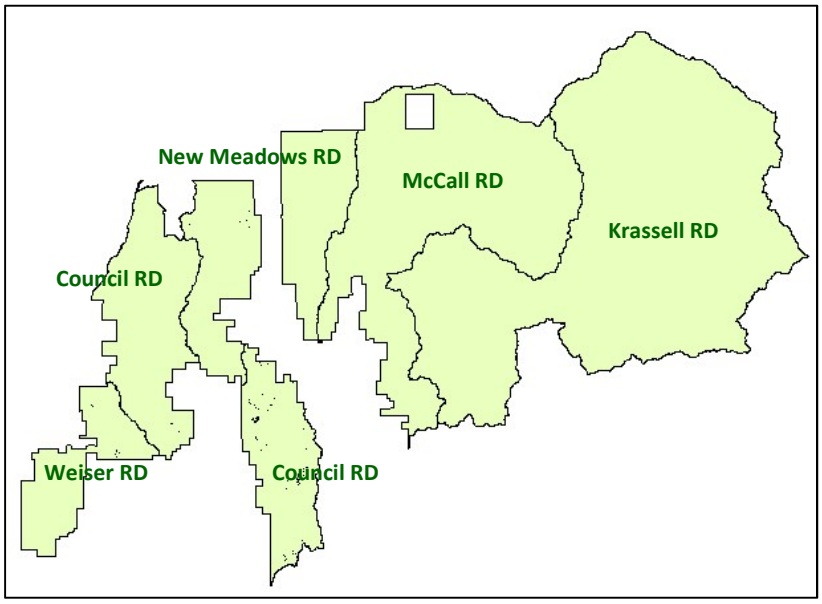
Sample Size:

1 Plot	FIA: 0	B-Grid: 0	Ref: 1	AA: 0	Legacy: 0
2 Observations					

Map Unit Composition: No spatially balanced estimate of composition is available for this map unit.
There are 3 geo-referenced observations and plots in the GFP map unit. All 3 are identified as the ABGR-ABGR dtp.

Environment: Based on three observations, this map unit ranges from 4600 to 5400 feet in elevation and 33 to 38 inches mean annual precipitation.

Distribution Map: Extent of the GFP map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: There is not enough plot data from this map unit to fully describe successional relationships, but it likely to seral to the Grand Fir Series for the most part.

Lodgepole pine dominance type (PICO dt).

Lodgepole pine dominance type (PICO dt).

Map Unit Concept: The Lodgepole Pine map unit consists mostly of stands belonging to the Lodgepole Pine dominance type (PICO dt). It also includes similar and ecologically-related dominance types and phases, and small areas of ecologically dissimilar dominance types.

Vegetation Map Group: Conifer (C) – Trees total ≥ 10% absolute cover and the most abundant tree species is a conifer.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	855	0.2%
New Meadows RD	17,747	6.1%
McCall & Krassell RDs	367,397	22.8%
Payette NF	385,999	16.1%

Sample Size:

119 Plots	FIA: 37	B-Grid: 72	Ref: 172	AA: 12	Legacy: 26
622 Observations					

Map Unit Composition: Based on the available FIA and B-Grid data, 40% of the map unit, or 154,000 acres, is the Lodgepole Pine dt. The LP map unit includes about 52% of the PICO dt on the Forest. The ABLA-ABLA dtp makes up 13% of the map unit (about 54,000 acres) and the PSME-PSME dtp makes up 13% (about 50,000 acres). Other forested dominance types make up 11% of the map unit. Early seral shrubland, herbaceous, or sparse vegetation makes up 12% of the map unit.

There are 936 geo-referenced observations and plots in the Lodgepole Pine map unit. These points document the occurrence of 48 dominance types and phases in this map unit. All 48 are listed below with the number of observations. Most of the riparian dominance types are represented in areas smaller than the minimum map delineation size of 5 acres.

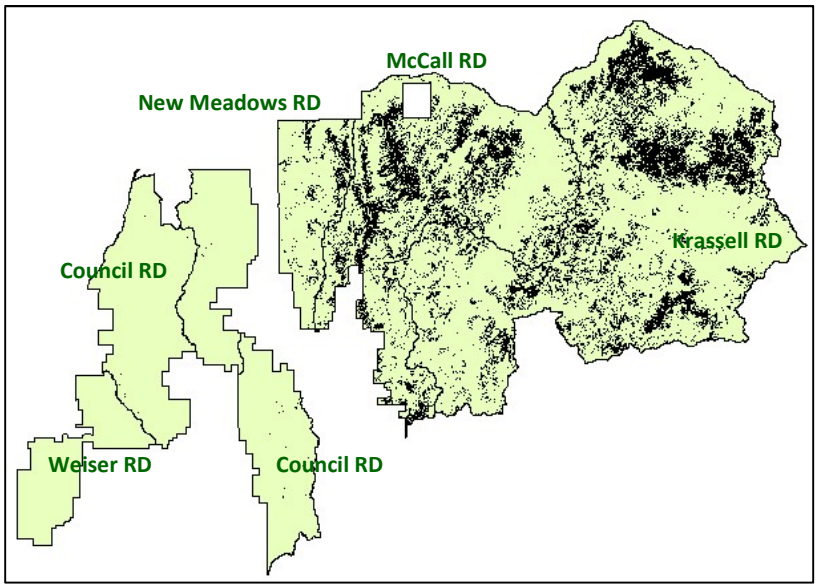
Map Unit Composition from Systematic Inventory (n=109)		
Dominance Type or Phase		**Percent**
PICO dt	lodgepole pine	40%
ABLA-ABLA dtp	subalpine fir	14%
PSME-PSME dtp	Douglas-fir	13%
PIEN dt	Engelmann's spruce	4%
PSME-PICO dtp	Douglas-fir – lodgepole pine	4%
POTR5-POTR5 dtp	aspen	2%
PIPO dt	ponderosa pine	1%
Early-Seral Shrub dt's		5%
Early-Seral Herb dt's		4%
Sparse Vegetation		3%
Unclassified Stands		10%

Documented Dominance Types in the Lodgepole Pine Map Unit.

Forests (827)		Shrublands (35)		Riparian (18)	
ABGR-ABGR dtp	4	ARARA dt – low sagebrush	1	ALINT dt – gray alder	1
ABGR-LAOC dtp	1	ARTRV dt - mtn. big sage	2	ALVIS-R dt - Sitka alder	1
ABGR-PIPO dtp	1	ARUV dt – kinnikinnick	1	BEOC2 dt - water birch	1
ABLA-ABLA dtp	84	CEVE dt - snowbrush	4	CACA4 dt – bluejoint reedgrass	2
ABLA-PIAL dtp	2	PHMA5 dt - ninebark	1	CALA11 dt - woollyfruit sedge	1
ABLA-PSME dtp	3	SARA2 dt - red elderberry	1	CASI2 dt – analogue sedge	1
PIAL dt	6	SASC dt - Scouler's willow	7	CAUT dt - NW Ter. sedge	1
PICO dt	579	SPBE2 dt – white spirea	6	DECE dt – tufted hairgrass	1
PIEN dt	59	VAME dt – big huckleberry	3	ELQU2 dt – fewflower spikerush	3
PIPO dt	15	VASC dt – grouse whortleberry	9	JUARL dt – mountain rush	1
PSME-PICO dtp	23			KAMI dt – alpine laurel	2
PSME-PIPO dtp	4	**Herblands (22)**		POBAT dt – black cottonwood	1
PSME-PSME dtp	38	CAGE2 dt – elk sedge	9	SADR dt – Drummond's willow	1
POTR5-Conifer dtp	1	CARU dt – pinegrass	3	SAME2 dt – dusky willow	1
POTR5-POTR5 dtp	7	CHAN9 dt – fireweed	2		
		LUAR6 dt – longspur lupine	1	**Sparse Vegetation (4)**	
		PTAQ dt – western brackenfern	1	BARREN	1
		XETE dt – beargrass	6	SP TREE – Sparse Tree	1
				SP VEG – Sparse Vegetation	2

Environment: The LP map unit ranges in elevation from 4250 to 8750 feet, but is mostly between 5850 and 7800 feet. This map unit ranges from 24 to 67 inches mean annual precipitation, but is predominantly between 35 and 54 inches. The PICO dt ranges from 29 to 67 inches precipitation across the Forest with elevation mostly between 5700 and 7800 feet.

Distribution Map: Extent of the LP map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: Based on systematic inventory data, 78 percent of the Lodgepole Pine map unit is seral to subalpine fir, 17 percent is seral to Douglas-fir, and 5 percent is seral to grand fir. The relationship of dominance types to PNV Series is shown below.

The PSME-PICO dtp is successionally related to the PICO dt and follows similar seral trajectories toward the Subalpine Fir Series. The Subalpine Fir Series, and dominance types seral to it, are ecologically similar to the PICO dt. This is because the PICO dt consists largely of managed or recently disturbed stands within the Subalpine Fir Series. Forest dominance types where lodgepole pine dominance is not part of the seral progression toward subalpine fir are dissimilar to the PICO dt (indicated by red shading in the table below). These include stands where Douglas-fir, aspen, or ponderosa pine are seral to subalpine fir, Douglas-fir, or grand fir. The degree of relationship to the PICO dt is shown in the adjacent table (plots not classified to PNV Series or dominance type are not included).

Successional Relationships within the LP Map Unit: Number of Plots by Dominance Type and PNV Series (from Systematic Inventory)

Dominance Type or Phase	PNV Series		
	ABLA	PSME	ABGR
PICO dt	38	5	1
PSME-PICO dtp	5	---	---
ABLA-ABLA dtp	15	---	---
PIEN dt	5	---	---
Early Seral Herbs	4	---	---
Early Seral Shrubs	4	2	---
Sparse vegetation	2	1	---
PSME-PSME dtp	7	4	3
POTR5-POTR5 dtp	1	1	---
PIPO dt	---	1	---

PICO dt	45%
Related	5%
Similar	30%
Dissimilar	20%
---	Not observed
	Not Possible

Based on the available systematic inventory data, 80 percent of this map unit consists of the PICO dt and successionally related or ecologically similar dominance types. Dissimilar dominance types make 20% of the map unit.

Ponderosa pine dominance type (PIPO dt).

Ponderosa pine dominance type (PIPO dt).

Map Unit Concept: The Ponderosa Pine map unit consists mostly of stands belonging to the Ponderosa Pine dominance type (PIPO dt). It also includes similar and ecologically-related dominance types and phases, and small areas of ecologically dissimilar dominance types.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	67,214	13.5%
New Meadows RD	39,162	13.5%
McCall & Krassell RDs	67,039	4.1%
Payette NF	173,415	7.2%

Vegetation Map Group: Conifer (C) – Trees total ≥ 10% absolute cover and the most abundant tree species is a conifer.

Sample Size:

181 Plots	FIA: 18	B-Grid: 40	Ref: 92	AA: 19	Legacy: 12
482 Observations					

Map Unit Composition: Based on the available FIA and B-Grid data, 63 percent of the map unit, or 109,000 acres, is the Ponderosa Pine dt. The PP map unit includes about 70% of the PIPO dt on the Forest. The PSME-PSME dtp makes up 13 percent of the map unit and the ABGR-ABGR dtp makes up 8 percent. The remaining 17 percent of the PP map unit includes four more dominance types or phases and unclassified stands.

Map Unit Composition from Systematic Inventory (n=58)

Dominance Type or Phase		Percent
PIPO dt	ponderosa pine	63%
PSME-PSME dtp	Douglas-fir	12%
ABGR-ABGR dtp	grand fir	8%
PICO dt	lodgepole pine	3%
PSME-PIPO dtp	Douglas-fir –ponderosa pine	2%
Early-Seral Herb dt's		2%
Sparse Vegetation		2%
Unclassified Stands		8%

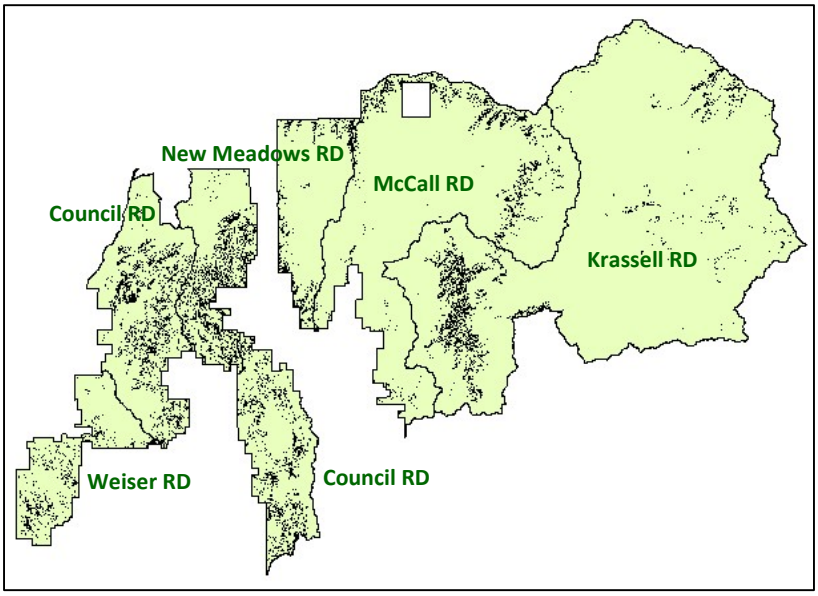
There are 641 geo-referenced observations and plots in the Ponderosa Pine map unit. These points document the occurrence of 36 dominance types and phases in this map unit. All 36 are listed below with the number of observations. Most of the riparian dominance types are represented in areas smaller than the minimum map delineation size of 5 acres.

Documented Dominance Types in the Ponderosa Pine Map Unit.

Forests (585)		Shrublands (37)		Herblands (3)	
ABGR-ABGR dtp	21	ACGL dt - Rocky Mountain maple	1	CAGE2 dt - elk sedge	1
ABGR-LAOC dtp	3	ALVIS-U dt – Sitka alder	1	PSSP6 dt - bluebunch wheatgrass	2
ABGR-PIPO dtp	6	AMAL2 dt – serviceberry	1		
ABLA-ABLA dtp	1	ARTRV dt - mtn. big sagebrush	3	**Riparian (14)**	
LAOC dt	9	CEVE dt – snowbrush ceanothus	9	ALINT dt – gray alder	7
PICO dt	21	PHMA5 dt – mallow ninebark	7	ALVIS-R dt - Sitka alder	2
PIEN dt	6	PREM dt - bitter cherry	1	EQAR dt – field horsetail	1
PIPO dt	405	PUTR2 dt - bitterbrush	1	GLBO dt – mannagrass	1
PSME-PICO dtp	3	SASC dt - Scouler's willow	6	JUCO5 dt – Coville's rush	1
PSME-PIPO dtp	55	SPBE2 dt – white spirea	4	SAEX dt – coyote willow	1
PSME-PSME dtp	50	SYAL dt – common snowberry	2	TYLA dt – broadleaf cattail	1
POTR5-Conifer dtp	3	SYOR2 dt – mountain snowberry	1		
POTR5-POTR5 dtp	2			**Sparse Vegetation (2)**	
				SP TREE – Sparse Tree	1
				SP VEG – Sparse Vegetation	1

Environment: The PP map unit ranges in elevation from 2700 to 7100 feet, but is mostly between 4100 and 5700 feet. This map unit ranges from 19 to 50 inches mean annual precipitation, but is predominantly between 28 and 40 inches. These values are all very similar to the range of the PIPO dt across the Forest.

Distribution Map: Extent of the PP map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: Based on systematic inventory data, 56 percent of the Ponderosa Pine map unit is seral to Douglas-fir and 38 percent is seral to grand fir. The rest of the map unit is climax ponderosa pine (4%), or seral to subalpine fir (2%). The relationship of dominance types to PNV Series is shown below.

Successional Relationships within the PP Map Unit: Number of Plots by Dominance Type and PNV Series (from Systematic Inventory)

Dominance Type or Phase	PNV Series			
	PIPO	PSME	ABGR	ABLA
PIPO dt	2	20	9	1
PSME-PIPO dtp	---	1	---	---
PSSP6 dt	---	1	---	---
PSME-PSME dtp		4	3	---
PICO dt		1	1	---
ABGR-ABGR dtp			5	---
Sparse Vegetation			1	---

PIPO dt	65%
Related	2%
Similar	10%
Dissimilar	23%
---	Not observed
	Not Possible

The PSME-PIPO dtp is successionally related to the PIPO dt and follows similar seral trajectories toward the Douglas-fir Series. The Douglas-fir Series, and dominance types seral to it, are ecologically similar to the PIPO dt. This is because the PIPO dt consists largely of managed or recently disturbed stands within the Douglas-fir Series. Forest dominance types where ponderosa pine is not part of the seral progression toward Douglas-fir, grand fir, or subalpine fir are dissimilar to the PIPO dt (indicated by red shading in the table below). These include stands where lodgepole pine is seral to Douglas-fir or grand fir, and stands where Douglas-fir is seral to grand fir. The degree of relationship to the PIPO dt is shown in the adjacent table (plots not classified to PNV Series or dominance type are not included).

Based on the available systematic inventory data, 77 percent of this map unit consists of the PIPO dt and successionally related or ecologically similar dominance types. Dissimilar dominance types make 23% of the map unit.

Subalpine fir dominance type phase (ABLA-ABLA dtp).

Subalpine fir – Douglas-fir dominance type phase (ABLA-PSME dtp).

Map Unit Concept: The Subalpine Fir Mix map unit consists mostly of stands belonging to the ABLA-ABLA dtp and the ABLA-PSME dtp. It also includes similar and ecologically-related dominance types and phases, and small areas of ecologically dissimilar dominance types.

This map unit is essentially a mosaic of the ABLA-ABLA and PSME-PSME dtp's and the PIEN and PICO dt's.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	36,455	7.3%
New Meadows RD	48,801	16.9%
McCall & Krassell RDs	149,800	9.3%
Payette NF	235,056	9.8%

Vegetation Map Group: Conifer (C) – Trees total ≥ 10% absolute cover and the most abundant tree species is a conifer.

Sample Size:

241 Plots	FIA: 17	B-Grid: 79	Ref: 116	AA: 10	Legacy: 19
457 Observations					

Map Unit Composition: Based on the available FIA and B-Grid data, 50% of the map unit, or 118,000 acres, is the ABLA-ABLA dpt. The PSME-PSME dtp, the PIEN dt, and the PICO dt are also important components of this map unit. Other forested dominance types and phases make up 6 percent of the map unit. Early-seral shrublands and sparse vegetation makes up 4 percent of the map unit.

There are 667 geo-referenced observations and plots in the Subalpine Fir map unit. These points document the occurrence of 38 dominance types and phases in this map unit. All 38 are listed below with the number of observations. Most of the riparian dominance types are represented in areas smaller than the minimum map delineation size of 5 acres.

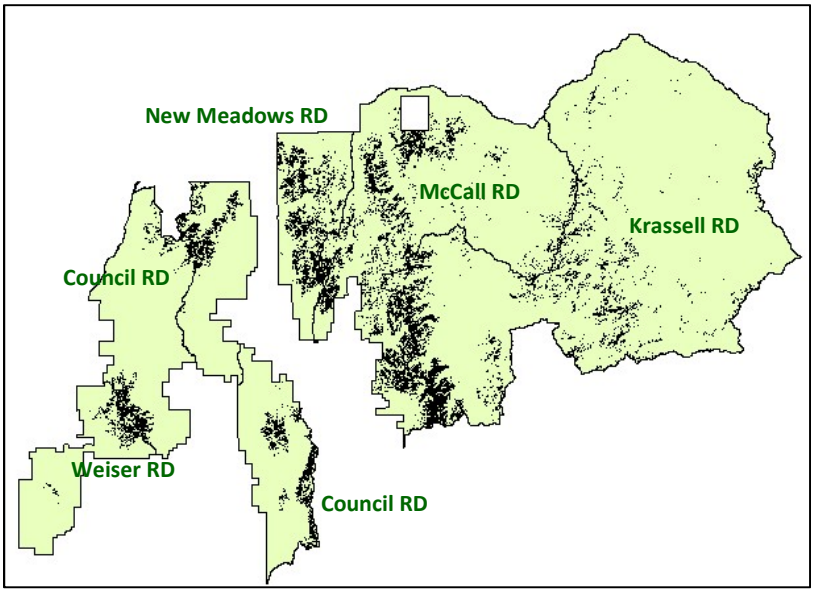
Map Unit Composition from Systematic Inventory (n=96)		
Dominance Type or Phase		**Percent**
ABLA-ABLA dtp	subalpine fir	50%
PSME-PSME dtp	Douglas-fir	14%
PIEN dt	Engelmann's spruce	13%
PICO dt	lodgepole pine	12%
PIAL dt	whitebark pine	3%
Other forested dt's		3%
Sparse Vegetation		3%
Early-Seral Shrubs		1%
Unclassified Stands		2%

Documented Dominance Types in the Subalpine Fir Mix Map Unit.

Forests (634)		Shrublands (6)		Herblands (7)	
ABGR-ABGR dtp	2	ALVIS-U dt – Sitka alder	1	ARAC2 dt – prickly sandwort	1
ABLA-ABLA dtp	370	ARTRV dt - mtn. big sage	1	CAGE2 dt - elk sedge	2
ABLA-LAOC dtp	1	ROWO dt – Wood's rose	1	LUGL2 dt – smooth woodrush	1
ABLA-PIAL dtp	14	SASC dt – Scouler's willow	2	LUSE4 dt – silky lupine	1
ABLA-PSME	25	VASC dt – grouse whortleberry	1	PODO4 dt – Douglas knotweed	1
PIAL dt	13			XETE dt – beargrass	1
PICO dt	98	**Riparian (15)**			
PIEN dt	85	ALINT dt – gray alder	1		
PSME-PICO dtp	2	ALVIS-R dt - Sitka alder	2		
PSME-PIPO dtp	2	CAAQ dt – water sedge	2		
PSME-PSME dtp	23	CACA4 dt – bluejoint reedgrass	1		
		CASC12 dt – mountain sedge	1		
		CASI2 dt – analogue sedge	1	**Sparse Vegetation (5)**	
		CAUT dt – NW Terr. Sedge	1	SP SHRUB – Sparse Shrub	1
		DOJE dt – Sierra shootingstar	1	SP TREE – Sparse Tree	2
		ELPA3 dt – common spikerush	1	SP VEG – Sparse Vegetation	2
		ELQU2 dt – fewflower spikerush	1		
		LICA2 dt – Canby's licorice-root	1		
		RHAL dt – alderleaf buckthorn	1		
		SPARG dt – bur-reed	1		

Environment: The SAmix map unit ranges in elevation from 5500 to 8900 feet, but is mostly between 6500 and 7900 feet. This map unit ranges from 34 to 70 inches mean annual precipitation, but is predominantly between 43 and 59 inches. These values are all similar to the range of the ABLA-ABLA dtp across the Forest.

Distribution Map: Extent of the SA map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: Based on systematic inventory data, 91 percent of the Subalpine Fir map unit is climax subalpine fir, 5 percent is seral to grand fir, 2 percent is seral to whitebark pine, and 2 percent is seral to Douglas-fir. The relationship of dominance types to PNV Series is shown below.

The ABLA-ABLA dtp is always climax subalpine fir on the Payette NF. Where the PICO dt, PSME-PSME dtp, ABLA-PSME dtp, and the PIEN dt are seral to subalpine fir, they are successionally related to the ABLA-ABLA dtp. Forest dominance types seral to Douglas-fir, grand fir, or whitebark pine are dissimilar to the ABLA-ABLA dtp (indicated by red shading in the table below). The degree of relationship to the ABLA-ABLA dtp is shown in the adjacent table (plots not classified to PNV Series or dominance type are not included).

Successional Relationships within the SAmix Map Unit: Number of Plots by Dominance Type and PNV Series (from Systematic Inventory)

Dominance Type or Phase	PNV Series			
	PSME	ABGR	ABLA	PIAL
PSME-PICO dtp	---	1	---	---
ABGR-ABGR dtp	---	1	---	---
PIEN dt	---	1	11	---
PSME-PSME dtp	1	---	12	---
PICO dt	1	---	10	---
ABLA-PSME dtp	---	---	1	---
ABLA-ABLA dtp	---	---	48	---
Early-Seral Shrubs	---	---	1	---
Sparse Vegetation	---	---	3	---
PIAL dt	---	---	2	1

ABLA-ABLA dtp	51%
Related	43%
Similar	---
Dissimilar	6%
Not observed	
Not Possible	

Based on the available systematic inventory data, 94 percent of this map unit consists of the ABLA-ABLA dtp and successionally related dominance types and phases. Dissimilar dominance types make 6% of the map unit.

Grand fir – western larch dominance type phase (ABGR-LAOC dt).

Western larch dominance type (LAOC dt).

Map Unit Concept: The Western Larch map unit consists mostly of stands belonging to the Western Larch dominance type and other areas with at least 10 percent cover of western larch.

This map unit is delineated based in part on local expert knowledge. Due to its very small extent, no systematic inventory plots occur within it.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	309	<0.1%
New Meadows RD	167	<0.1%
McCall & Krassell RDs	536	<0.1%
Payette NF	1,012	<0.1%

Vegetation Map Group: Conifer (C) – Trees total ≥ 10% absolute cover and the most abundant tree species is a conifer.

Sample Size:

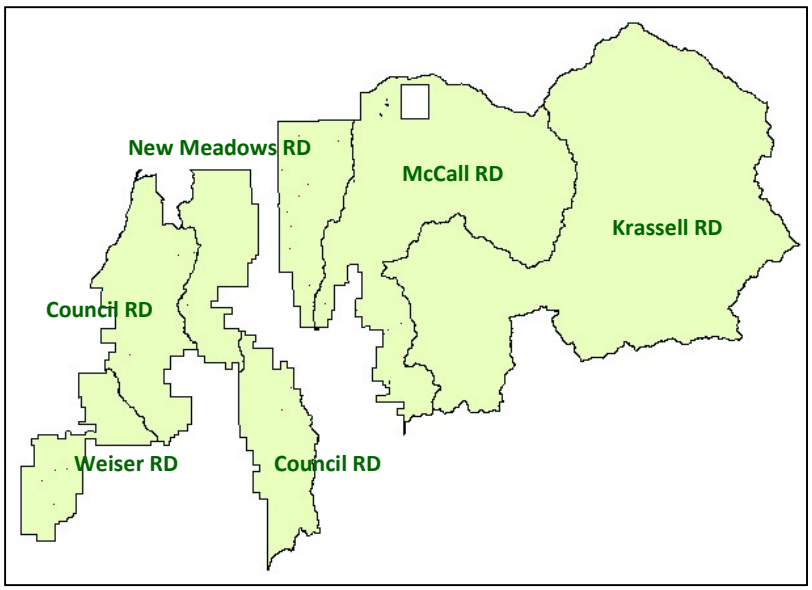
7 Plots	FIA: 0	B-Grid: 0	Ref: 2	AA: 3	Legacy: 3
7 Observations					

Map Unit Composition: No spatially balanced estimate of composition is available for this map unit. Only 7 plots and 7 observations occur in this map, so only a rough estimate of its composition is possible.

Environment: Based on 14 observations, this map unit ranges from 5100 to 6400 feet in elevation and 34 to 48 inches mean annual precipitation.

Map Unit Composition from All Plots and Observations (n=14)	
Dominance Type or Phase	**Percent**
LAOC dt western larch	50%
Other Conifer Forests	29%
Riparian Herb dt's	21%

Distribution Map: Extent of the WL map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: There are not enough plots in this map unit to fully characterize successional dynamics. Western larch occurs predominantly at the cool, wet end of the Grand Fir Series, and occasionally in the Subalpine Fir Series. Within this map unit, all the forested areas appear to be seral to grand fir.

Whitebark pine dominance type (PIAL dt).

Subalpine fir – whitebark pine dominance type phase (ABLA-PIAL dtp).

Map Unit Concept: The Whitebark Pine Mix map unit consists mostly of stands belonging to the PIAL dt or ABLA-PIAL dtp. It also includes similar and ecologically-related dominance types and phases, and small areas of ecologically dissimilar dominance types.

This map unit is essentially a mosaic of the PIAL dt and ecologically similar or related forest dominance types and phases.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	49	<0.1%
New Meadows RD	227	<0.1%
McCall & Krassell RDs	17,519	1.1%
Payette NF	17,795	0.7%

Vegetation Map Group: Conifer (C) – Trees total ≥ 10% absolute cover and the most abundant tree species is a conifer.

Sample Size:

27 Plots	FIA: 3	B-Grid: 0	Ref: 8	AA: 15	Legacy: 1
28 Observations					

Map Unit Composition: There are only 3 systematic inventory plots in thus map unit, and only 16 accuracy assessment plots in this map unit, so composition of this map unit is based on those plus the reference plots collected prior to mapping. This is not a spatially balanced sample, but it is the best available data. About 48 percent of this map unit is dominated or co-dominated by whitebark pine. Other conifer forests make up about 44 percent of this map unit.

Map Unit Composition from All Field-Sampled Plots (n=27)		
Dominance Type or Phase		**Percent**
PIAL dt	whitebark pine	44%
ABLA-PIAL dtp	subalpine fir – whitebark pine	4%
ABLA-ABLA dtp	subalpine fir	18%
PICO dt	lodgep[ole pione	18%
PIEN dt	Engelmann's spruce	8%
JUPA dt	Parry's rush	4%
XETE dt	beargrass	4%

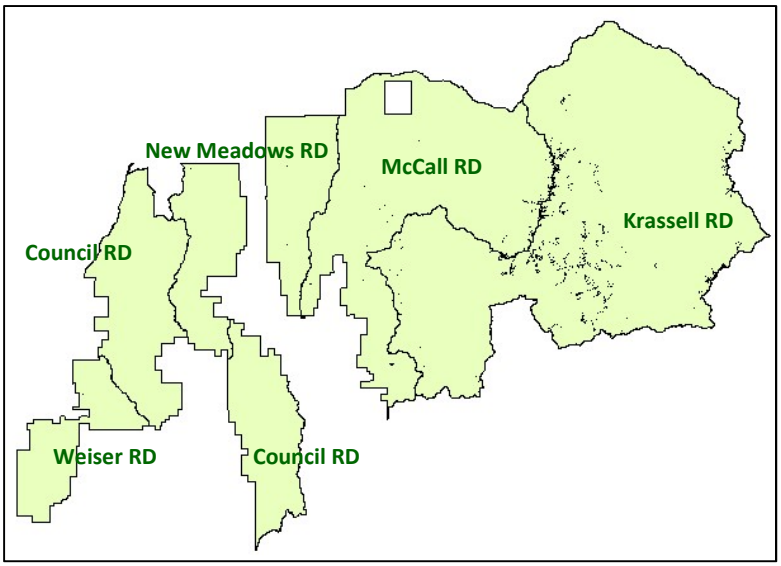
There are 55 geo-referenced observations and plots in the Whitebark Pine map unit. These points document the occurrence of 10 dominance types and phases in this map unit. All 10 are listed below with the number of observations.

Documented Dominance Types in the Whitebark Pine Mix Map Unit.

Forest (51)		Herbland (3)	
ABLA-ABLA dtp	6	CAGE2 dt - elk sedge	1
ABLA-PIAL dtp	16	JUPA dt – Parry's rush	1
PIAL dt	18	XETE dt – beargrass	1
PICO dt	8		
PIEN dt	2		
PSME-PIPO dtp	1		
Sparse Vegetation (1)			
BARREN	1		

Environment: The WB map unit ranges in elevation from 7900 to 8900 feet, but is mostly between 8200 and 8700 feet. This map unit ranges from 45 to 59 inches mean annual precipitation, but is predominantly between 47 and 57 inches. These values are all similar to the ranges of the PIAL dt and ABLA-PIAL dtp across the Forest.

Distribution Map: Extent of the WBmix map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: Based on all available field plot data, 100 percent of the Whitebark Pine Mix map unit is climax subalpine fir. Whitebark pine is present in all 27 field plots. This suggests that all the plots are ecologically similar, if not successionally related. So 100 percent of this map unit is the PIAL dt or ecologically similar types.

Aspen dominance type phase (POTR5-POTR5 dtp).

Aspen-Conifer dominance type phase (POTR5-Conifer dtp).

Map Unit Concept: The Aspen map unit consists mostly of stands belonging to the POTR5-POTR5 dtp and the POTR5-Conifer dtp. It also includes similar and ecologically-related dominance types and phases, and small areas of ecologically dissimilar dominance types.

Vegetation Map Group: Deciduous Forest (D) – Trees total ≥ 10% absolute cover and the most abundant tree species is aspen.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	3,710	0.7%
New Meadows RD	2,445	0.8%
McCall & Krassell RDs	2,344	0.1%
Payette NF	8,499	0.4%

Sample Size:

18 Plots	FIA: 1	B-Grid: 0	Ref: 11	AA: 5	Legacy: 1
23 Observations					

Map Unit Composition: Only one systematic inventory plot occurs in this map unit, so its composition is based on all field plots, even though they do not comprise a spatially balanced sample.

There are 41 geo-referenced observations and plots in the Aspen map unit. These points document the occurrence of 14 dominance types and phases in this map unit. All 14 are listed below with the number of observations. Most of the riparian dominance types are represented in areas smaller than the minimum map delineation size of 5 acres.

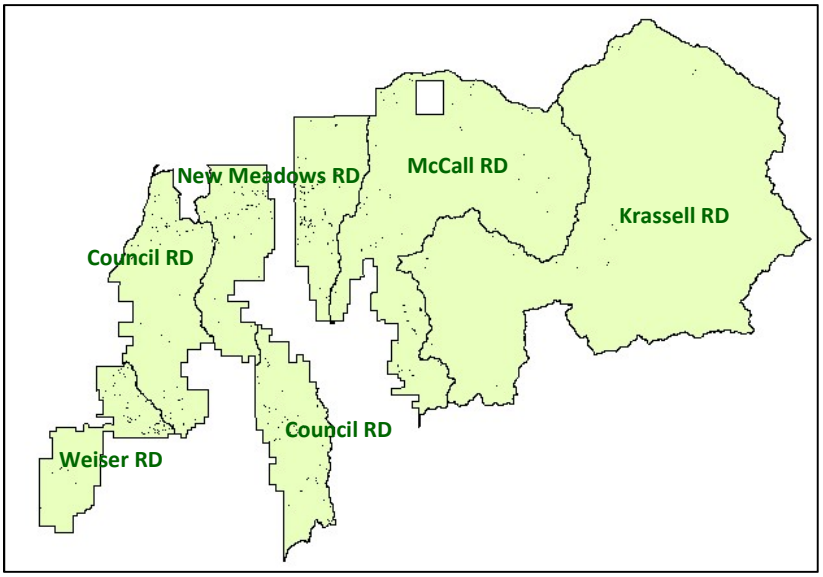
Map Unit Composition from All Field Plot Data (n=18)		
Dominance Type or Phase		**Percent**
POTR5-POTR5 dtp	aspen	22%
POTR5-Conifer dtp	aspen – conifer	11%
ABLA-ABLA dtp	subalpine fir	11%
PIPO dt	ponderosa pine	5%
Early-Seral Shrubs		17%
Riparian Communities		17%
Early Seral Herbs		17%

Environment: The AS map unit ranges in elevation from 4700 to 8000 feet, but is mostly between 5400 and 7100 feet. This map unit ranges from 32 to 61 inches mean annual precipitation, but is predominantly between 39 and 54 inches. These values are all higher than the range of the POTR5-POTR5 and POTR5-Conifer dtp's across the Forest.

Documented Dominance Types in the Aspen Map Unit.

Forests (25)		Shrublands (4)		Herblands (6)	
ABGR-ABGR dtp	1	SASC dt – Scouler's willow	4	CAHO5 dt – Hood's sedge	1
ABLA-ABLA dtp	3			Unidentified Forbland	2
PIEN dt	2			Unidentified Grassland	3
PIPO dt	1				
PSME-PIPO dtp	1			**Riparian (6)**	
POTR5-Conifer dtp	7			ALINT dt – gray alder	3
POTR5-POTR5 dtp	10			ALVIS-R dt – Sitka alder	1
				Unidentified Herbland	2

Distribution Map: Extent of the AS map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: Based on all available plot data, 37 percent of the Aspen map unit is seral to subalpine fir, 26 percent is seral to grand fir, and 16 percent is seral to Douglas-fir.

The POTR5-POTR5 dtp and the POTR5-Conifer dtp are seral to subalpine fir, grand fir, or Douglas-fir in this map unit. Other dominance types or phases seral to those three series are ecologically similar to the POTR5-POTR5 and POTR5-Conifer dtp's. Dominance types or phases not seral to those series are ecologically dissimilar. The degree of relationship to the POTR5-POTR5 and POTR5-Conifer dtp's is shown in the adjacent table below (plots not classified to PNV Series or dominance type are not included).

Based on the available plot data, 83 percent of this map unit consists of the POTR5-POTR5 and POTR5-Conifer dtp's and ecologically similar dominance types and phases. Dissimilar riparian dominance types make up 17 percent.

Successional Relationships within the AS Map Unit:
Number of Plots by Dominance Type and PNV Series (from Field Plots)

Dominance Type or Phase	PNV Series			
	PSME	ABGR	ABLA	Riparian
PIPO dt	---	1	---	---
POTR5-POTR5 dtp	2	1	1	---
POTR5-Conifer dtp	---	1	1	---
SASC dt	1	1	1	---
Early-Seral Herbs	---	1	2	---
ABLA-ABLA dtp	---	---	2	---
Riparian Shrubs	---	---	---	3

Aspen-dominated	33%
Related	---
Similar	50%
Dissimilar	17%
Not observed	
Not Possible	

Snowbrush ceanothus dominance type (CEVE dt).

White spirea dominance type (SPBE2 dt).

Map Unit Concept: The Forest Shrubland map unit consists mostly of early-seral stands dominated by forest understory shrub species, and ecologically-related forest dominance types. It also includes small areas of ecologically dissimilar dominance types and phases.

Although this map unit was intended to shrublands seral to forest, it should be treated as a mosaic of shrublands and open forests, with small patches of grasslands and riparian areas.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	14,882	3.0%
New Meadows RD	10,580	3.7%
McCall & Krassell RDs	25,610	1.6%
Payette NF	51,072	2.1%

Vegetation Map Group: Shrubland (S) – Trees total < 10% absolute cover and shrubs total ≥ 10% absolute cover.

Sample Size:

55 Plots	FIA: 5	B-Grid: 6	Ref: 26	AA: 14	Legacy: 4
101 Observations					

Map Unit Composition: The systematic inventory plots currently available on the Payette NF are in mostly forested vegetation; these would not give a reasonable estimate of this map unit's composition. Only 14 accuracy assessment plots were collected in this map unit, so composition of this map unit is based on those plus the reference plots collected prior to mapping. This is not a spatially balanced sample, but it is the best available data.

This map unit is about 43 percent shrubland, 33 percent forest, and 12 percent herbaceous dominance types. Two thirds of the forested plots in this map unit have less than 20 percent tree cover.

Map Unit Composition from Accuracy Assessment and Reference Data (n=40)		
Dominance Type or Phase		**Percent**
CEVE dt	snowbrush ceanothus	8%
PHMA5 dt	mallow ninebark	8%
SASC dt	Scouler's willow	5%
Other Forest Shrublands		10%
Mountain Shrublands		12%
PIPO dt	ponderosa pine	10%
POTR5 dtp's	aspen-dominanted	8%
Other Conifer Forests		15%
Herbaceous dt's		12%
Riparian dt's		12%

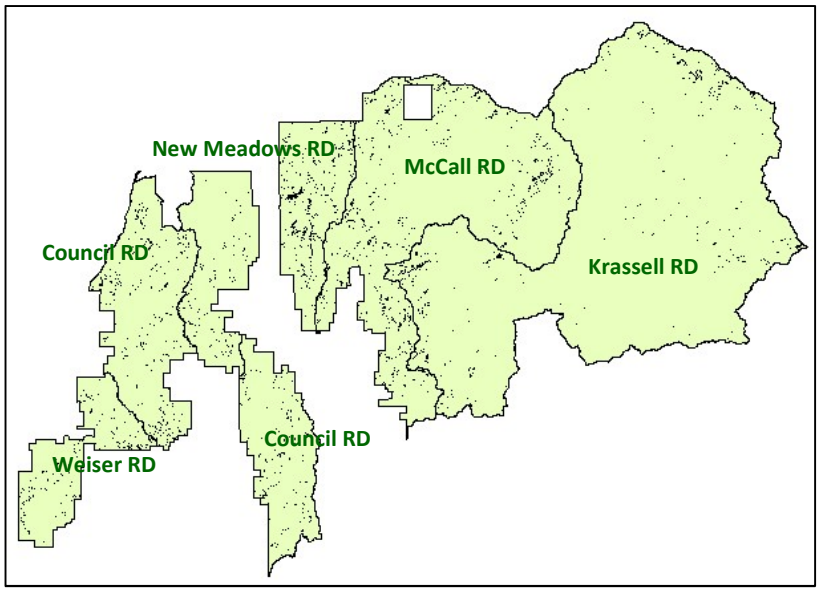
Documented Dominance Types in the Forest Shrubland Map Unit.

Forests (64)		Shrublands (39)		Riparian (14)	
ABGR-ABGR dtp	1	ACGL dt – Rocky Mountain maple	1	ALINT dt – gray alder	3
ABLA-ABLA dtp	11	AMAL2 dt – serviceberry	1	ALVIS-R dt – Sitka alder	3
LAOC dt	2	ARTRV dt – mtn. big sagebrush	1	BEOC2 dt – water birch	1
PICO dt	15	CEVE dt – snowbrush ceanothus	10	CACA4 dt – bluejoint reedgrass	3
PIEN dt	2	PHMA5 dt – mallow ninebark	10	CAUT dt – NW Territory Sedge	1
PIPO dt	15	PREM dt – bitter cherry	2	HYAN2 dt – tinker's penny	1
PSME-PIPO dtp	3	PRVI dt – chokecherry	1	POBAT dt – black cottonwood	1
PSME-PSME dtp	8	RICE dt – wax currant	1	SAEA dt – mountain willow	1
POTR5-Conifer dtp	4	ROWO dt – Wood's rose	1		
POTR5-POTR5 dtp	3	SASC dt – Scouler's willow	5		
		SPBE2 dt – white spirea	1	**Sparse Vegetation (6)**	
Herblands (23)		SYAL dt – common snowberry	2	BARREN	3
BASA3 dt -arrowleaf balsamroot	1	SYOR2 dt – mountain snowberry		SP VEG - Sparse Vegetation	3
CAGE2 dt – elk sedge	3	VAME dt – big huckleberry	1		
CHAN9 dt – fireweed	2				
CARU dt – pinegrass	2				
XETE dt – beargrass	2				
Unidentified Grass dt's	6				
Unidentified Forb dt's	7				

There are 146 geo-referenced, classified observations and plots in the Forest Shrublands map unit. These points document the occurrence of 41 dominance types and phases in this map unit. All 41 are listed above with the number of observations. Most of the riparian dominance types are represented in areas smaller than the minimum map delineation size of 5 acres.

Environment: The FS map unit ranges in elevation from 3300 to 7200 feet, but is mostly between 4700 and 6600 feet. This map unit ranges from 27 to 53 inches mean annual precipitation, but is predominantly between 32 and 49 inches.

Distribution Map: Extent of the FS map unit on the Payette National Forest.



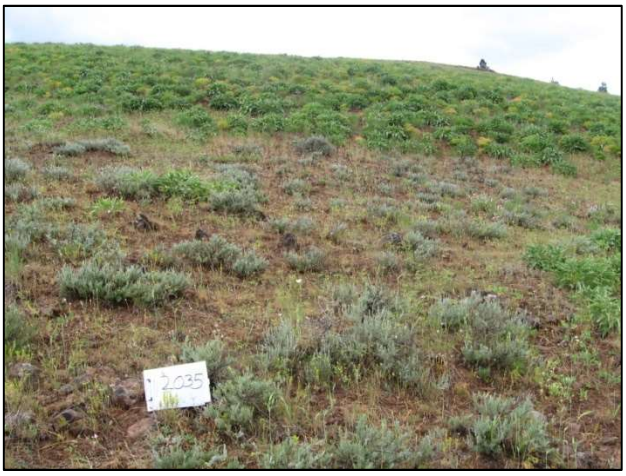
Successional Relationships: **S**eral relationships within this map unit are shown in the table below. Forest shrubland dominance types are seral to Douglas-fir, grand fir, and subalpine fir. These conifer forests are successionally related to forest shrublands. Grasslands and mountain shrublands are ecologically similar to forest shrublands. Stands where aspen is seral to conifer forests are ecologically dissimilar, as are riparian dominance types.

Successional Trends in the Forest Shrubland Map Unit

	PNV Types				
Existing Vegetation Types	Mountain Shrublands	PSME Series	ABGR Series	ABLA Series	Riparian
Mountain Shrublands	2	---	---	---	---
Grasslands	1	2	1	---	---
Forest Shrublands	---	9	4	2	---
Conifer Forests	---	3	2	5	---
Aspen Forests	---	1	---	2	---
Riparian	---	---	---	---	5

Forest Shrublands	38%
Related	27%
Similar	15%
Dissimilar	20%
Not Observed	
Not Possible	

This map unit is estimated to be about 80 percent forest shrublands, successionally related, and ecologically similar dominance types, and about 20 percent ecologically dissimilar vegetation.



Stiff sagebrush dominance type (ARRI2 dt).

Stiff sagebrush dominance type (ARRI2 dt).

Map Unit Concept: The Low Sagebrush map unit consists mostly of stands dominated by low-growing (i.e. dwarf) sagebrush species. It also includes herbaceous dominance types. Stiff sagebrush is the only dwarf sagebrush documented in this map unit.

Although this map unit was intended to map dwarf sagebrush dominance types, it should be treated as a mosaic of dwarf shrublands and grasslands.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	3,255	0.7%
New Meadows RD	74	<0.1%
McCall & Krassell RDs	-----	----
Payette NF	3,329	0.1%

Vegetation Map Group: Shrubland (S) – Trees total < 10% absolute cover and shrubs total ≥ 10% absolute cover.

Sample Size:

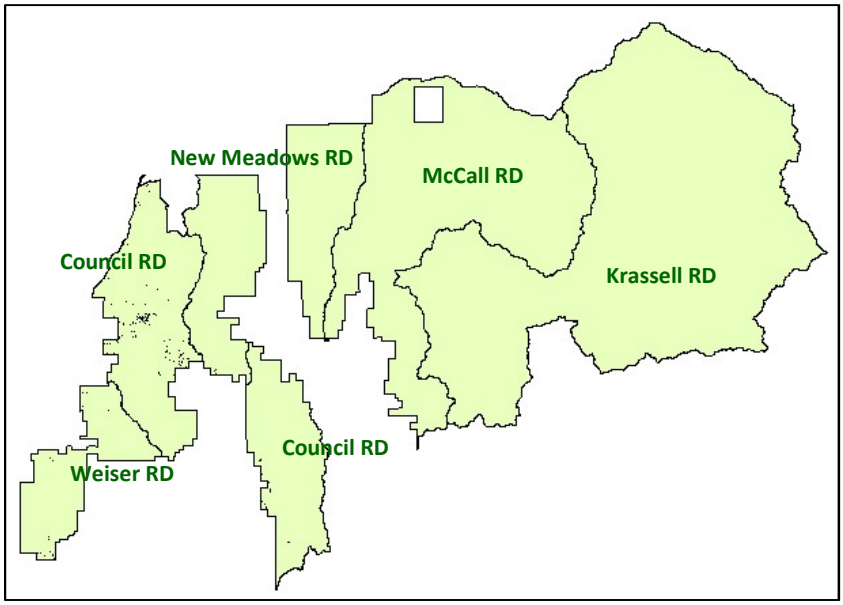
12 Plots	FIA: 0	B-Grid: 0	Ref: 3	AA: 6	Legacy: 3
1 Observation					

Map Unit Composition: No spatially balanced estimate of composition is available for this map unit. Only 12 plots and 1 observation occur in this map, so only a rough estimate of its composition is possible.

Environment: Based on 13 observations, this map unit ranges from 3500 to 7900 feet in elevation and 25 to 36 inches mean annual precipitation.

Map Unit Composition from All Plots and Observations (n=13)		
Dominance Type or Phase		**Percent**
ARRI2 dt	stiff sagebrush	54%
FEID dt	Idaho fescue	8%
PSSP6 dt	bluebunch wheatgrass	8%
BAIN dt	hoary balsamroot	8%
POBU dt	bulbous bluegrass	8%
Unidentified Grasslands		14%

Distribution Map: Extent of the LS map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: The ARRI2 dt represents climax conditions where it occurs. The grassland dominance types are unlikely to be seral to stiff sagebrush. Some of them may occur on similar shallow, rocky soils. Some grasslands may be seral to mountain big sagebrush.

Mountain big sagebrush dominance type (ARTRV dt).

Mountain big sagebrush dominance type (ARTRV dt).

Map Unit Concept: The Mountain Big Sagebrush map unit consists mostly of stands dominated by all subspecies of big sagebrush and ecologically-related shrubland and grassland dominance types. It also includes small areas of ecologically dissimilar dominance types and phases.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	39,008	0.7%
New Meadows RD	6,768	0.8%
McCall & Krassell RDs	4,290	0.1%
Payette NF	50,066	2.1%

Although this map unit was intended to map sagebrush and related shrublands, it should be treated as a mosaic of shrublands and grasslands, with small patches of conifer forests and riparian areas.

Vegetation Map Group: Shrubland (S) – Trees total < 10% absolute cover and shrubs total ≥ 10% absolute cover.

Sample Size:

92 Plots	FIA: 4	B-Grid: 6	Ref: 31	AA: 17	Legacy: 34
71 Observations					

Map Unit Composition: The systematic inventory plots currently available on the Payette NF are in mostly forested vegetation; these would not give a reasonable estimate of this map unit's composition. Composition of this map unit is based on the stratified sample collected for the accuracy assessment, even though it is not a spatially balanced sample.

There are 142 geo-referenced observations and plots in the Mountain Big Sagebrush map unit. These points document the occurrence of 39 dominance types and phases in this map unit. All 39 are listed below with the number of observations. Most of the riparian dominance types are represented in areas smaller than the minimum map delineation size of 5 acres.

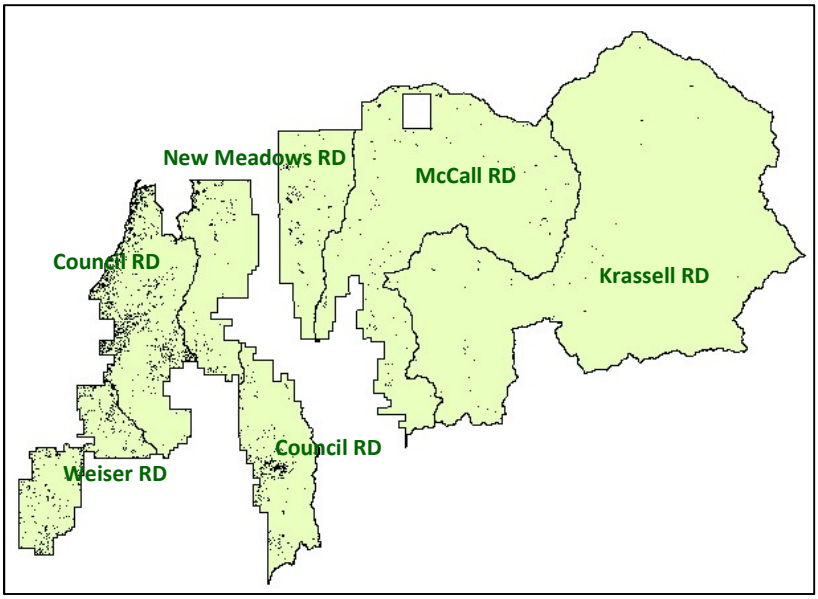
Map Unit Composition from Accuracy Assessment Data (n=51)		
Dominance Type or Phase		**Percent**
ARTRV dt	mountain big sagebrush	8%
ERSU13 dt	singlehead goldenbush	2%
FEID dt	Idaho fescue	23%
PSSP6 dt	bluebunch wheatgrass	14%
Other Shrublands		25%
Other Grasslands		17%
Riparian Communities		10%

Documented Dominance Types in the Mountain Big Sagebrush Map Unit.

Shrublands (62)		Herblands (46)		Forests (30)	
ACGL dt – Rocky Mtn. maple	1	BAIN dt – hoary balsamroot	1	ABGR-ABGR dtp	1
AMAL2 dt – serviceberry	2	BASA3 dt -arrowleaf balsamroot	5	ABLA-ABLA dtp	10
ARRI2 dt – stiff sagebrush	8	CAGE2 dt – elk sedge	2	PICO dt	2
ARTRV dt – mtn. big sagebrush	28	CARU dt – pinegrass	2	PIPO dt	11
CELE3 dt – mtn. mahogany	2	EPBR3 dt – annual willowweed	1	PSME-PIPO dtp	1
CEVE dt – snowbrush	3	ERHE2 dt – buckwheat	1	PSME-PSME dtp	5
ERSU13 dt – singlehead goldenbush	1	FEID dt – Idaho fescue	15		
PHMA5 dt – mallow ninebark	2	LOGR dt – Gray's biscuitroot	1	**Riparian (4)**	
PREM dt – bitter cherry	1	LUSE4 dt – silky lupine	1	DEDA dt – annual hairgrass	1
PRVI dt – chokecherry	1	POBU dt – bulbous bluegrass	1	POCO dt – Canada bluegrass	1
PUTR2 dt – bitterbrush	3	POSE dt – Sandberg's bluegrass	1	SAEX dt – coyote willow	1
RICE dt – wax currant	1	PSSP6 dt – bluebunch wheatgr.	13	WYHE2 – sunflower mule-ears	1
SPBE2 dt – white spirea	5	XETE dt – beargrass	2		
SYAL dt – common snowberry	2			**Sparse Vegetation (2)**	
SYOR2 dt – mtn. snowberry	2			SP VEG - Sparse Vegetation	2

Environment: The AS map unit ranges in elevation from 4700 to 8000 feet, but is mostly between 5400 and 7100 feet. This map unit ranges from 32 to 61 inches mean annual precipitation, but is predominantly between 39 and 54 inches. These values are all higher than the range of the POTR5-POTR5 and POTR5-Conifer dtp's across the Forest.

Distribution Map: Extent of the MB map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: The successional dynamics of the many dominance types in this map unit have not been studied in detail, but some general trends can be described. General seral relationships within this map unit are shown in the table below. The most common relations are labeled as MAJOR, less common relationships are labeled as Minor, and dashed indicate scenarios that do not occur in this map unit.

Successional Trends in the Mountain Big Sagebrush Map Unit

	PNV Types				
Existing Vegetation Types	**Grasslands**	**Sagebrush**	**Mountain Shrublands**	**Conifer Forests**	**Riparian**
Grasslands	Minor	MAJOR	MAJOR	Minor	-----
Mtn. big sagebrush	-----	MAJOR	Minor	-----	-----
Mountain Shrublands	-----	Minor	MAJOR	Minor	-----
Forest Shrublands	-----	-----	-----	Minor	-----
Riparian	-----	-----	-----	-----	Minor

Sagebrush	~10%
Related	~50%
Similar	~15%
Dissimilar	~25%
Not Observed	
Not Possible	

This map unit is roughly estimated to be about 75 percent big sagebrush, successionally related, and ecologically similar dominance types, and about 25 percent ecologically dissimilar vegetation.

Bitter cherry dominance type (PREM dt).

Mountain snowberry dominance type (SYOR2 dt).

Map Unit Concept: The Mountain Shrubland map unit consists mostly of stands dominated by mountain shrub species, and ecologically similar shrubland and herbland dominance types. It also includes small areas of ecologically dissimilar forest and riparian dominance types and phases.

Although this map unit was intended to mountain shrublands, it should be treated as a mosaic of shrublands and grasslands, with small patches of forest and riparian areas.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	17,623	3.5%
New Meadows RD	733	0.3%
McCall & Krassell RDs	------	----
Payette NF	18,356	0.8%

Vegetation Map Group: Shrubland (S) – Trees total < 10% absolute cover and shrubs total ≥ 10% absolute cover.

Sample Size:

29 Plots	FIA: 3	B-Grid: 3	Ref: 8	AA: 12	Legacy: 3
14 Observations					

Map Unit Composition: The systematic inventory plots currently available on the Payette NF are in mostly forested vegetation; these would not give a reasonable estimate of this map unit's composition. There are only 6 systematic inventory plots in this map unit, and 3 of those are unclassified. Only 15 accuracy assessment plots were collected in this map unit, so composition of this map unit is based on those plus the systematic inventory plots and the reference plots collected prior to mapping. This is not a spatially balanced sample, but it is the best available data.

This map unit is about 48 percent shrubland, 21 percent herbaceous, and 14 percent forest dominance types.

Map Unit Composition from All Field-Sampled Plots (n=29)		
Dominance Type or Phase		**Percent**
SYOR2 dt	mountain snowberry	11%
AMAL2 dt	Saskatoon serviceberry	10%
PREM dt	bitter cherry	10%
PHMA5 dt	mallow ninebark	7%
SYAL dt	common snowberry	3%
PUTR2 dt	antelope bitterbrush	7%
Herbland dt's		21%
Forest dt's		14%
Riparian dt's		7%
Unclassified		10%

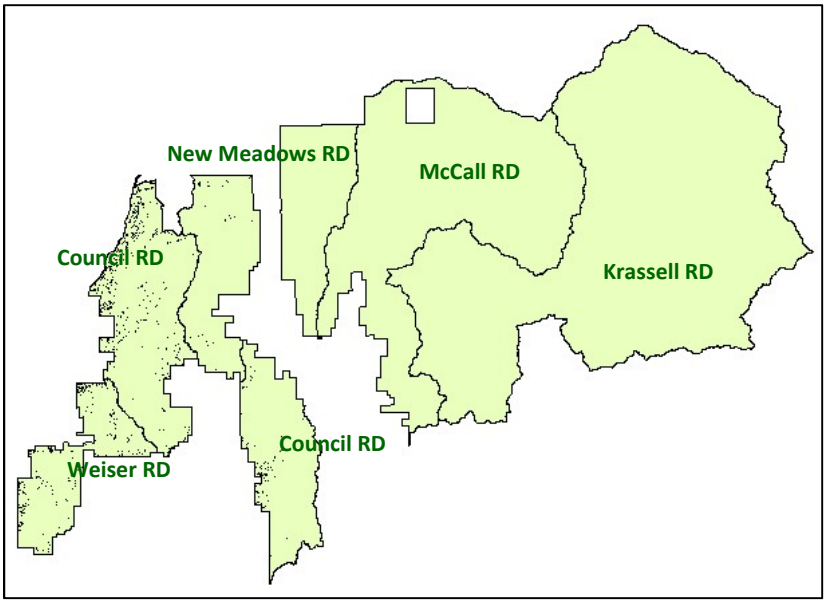
There are 35 geo-referenced observations and plots in the Mountain Shrublands map unit that are identified at least to the map unit. These points document the occurrence of 16 dominance types and phases in this map unit. All 16 are listed below with the number of observations. Most of the riparian dominance types are represented in areas smaller than the minimum map delineation size of 5 acres.

Documented Dominance Types in the Mountain Shrubland Map Unit.

Forests (8)		Shrublands (18)		Herblands (7)	
ABGR-ABGR dtp	1	ACGL dt – Rocky Mtn. maple	1	BASA3 dt -arrowleaf balsamroot	1
PIPO dt	3	AMAL2 dt – serviceberry	3	CAGE2 dt – elk sedge	1
PSME-PSME dtp	3	ARTRV dt – mtn. big sagebrush	1	Unidentified Grass dt's	2
POTR5-POTR5 dtp	1	PHMA5 dt – mallow ninebark	2	Unidentified Forb dt's	3
		PREM dt – bitter cherry	3		
		PUTR2 dt – bitterbrush	2	**Riparian (2)**	
		SYAL dt – common snowberry	2	BEOC2 dt – water birch	1
		SYOR2 dt – mtn. snowberry	4	VECA2 dt – false hellbore	1

Environment: The FS map unit ranges in elevation from 1600 to 7500 feet, but is mostly between 2500 and 6100 feet. This map unit ranges from 20 to 44 inches mean annual precipitation, but is predominantly between 25 and 35 inches.

Distribution Map: Extent of the MS map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: Seral relationships within this map unit are shown in the table below. All of the mountain shrub plots in this map unit appear to be climax mountain shrub communities. Forest shrubland dominance types are seral to Douglas-fir in this map unit. Grasslands, sagebrush, bitterbrush, and forest shrublands are ecologically similar to mountain shrublands. Forest and riparian dominance types are ecologically dissimilar.

Successional Trends in the Mountain Shrubland Map Unit

	PNV Types					
Existing Vegetation Types	Sagebrush / Bitterbrush	Mountain Shrublands	PSME Series	ABGR Series	ABLA Series	Riparian
ARTRV / PUTR2	2	---	---	---	---	---
Grasslands	3	---	---	1	---	---
Mountain Shrublands	---	**9**	---	---	---	---
Forest Shrublands	---	---	3	---	---	---
Conifer Forests	---	---	1	2	---	---
Aspen Forests	---	---	1	---	---	---
Riparian	---	---	---	---	1	1

Mtn. Shrublands	38%
Related	---
Similar	33%
Dissimilar	29%
Not Observed	
Not Possible	

This map unit is estimated to be about 71 percent big sagebrush and ecologically similar dominance types, and about 29 percent ecologically dissimilar vegetation.

Arrowleaf balsamroot dominance type (BASA3 dt).

Silky lupine dominance type (LUSE4 dt).

Map Unit Concept: The Forbland map unit consists mostly of stands dominated by upland forbs and ecologically-related shrubland and grassland dominance types. It also includes small areas of ecologically dissimilar dominance types and phases.

Although this map unit was intended to forb-dominated vegetation, it should be treated as a mosaic of forblands, grasslands, and shrublands. It also includes small patches of conifer forests and riparian areas.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	25,541	5.1%
New Meadows RD	10,090	3.5%
McCall & Krassell RDs	2,477	0.2%
Payette NF	38,108	1.6%

Vegetation Map Group: Herbland (H) – Trees total < 10% absolute cover, shrubs total < 10% absolute cover, and herbaceous plants total ≥ 10% absolute cover.

Sample Size:

52 Plots	FIA: 3	B-Grid: 6	Ref: 26	AA: 7	Legacy: 10
94 Observations					

Map Unit Composition: The systematic inventory plots currently available on the Payette NF are in mostly forested vegetation; these would not give a reasonable estimate of this map unit's composition. Only 17 accuracy assessment plots were collected in this map unit, so composition of this map unit is based on those plus the reference plots collected prior to mapping. This is not a spatially balanced sample, but it is the best available data.

This map unit is 42 percent forbland, 23 percent shrubland, 14 percent grassland, 12 percent conifer dominance types.

There are 143 geo-referenced classified observations and plots in the Forbland map unit. These points document

Map Unit Composition from Accuracy Assessment and Reference Data (n=43)		
Dominance Type or Phase		**Percent**
BASA3 dt	arrowleaf balsamroot	9%
LUSE4 dt	silky lupine	7%
Other Forblands		26%
FEID dt	Idaho fescue	7%
Other Grasslands		7%
ARTRV dt	mountain big sagebrush	14%
ARRI2 dt	stiff sagebrush	5%
Other Shrublands		4%
Riparian Communities		7%
Conifer Forests		12%
Sparse Vegetation		2%

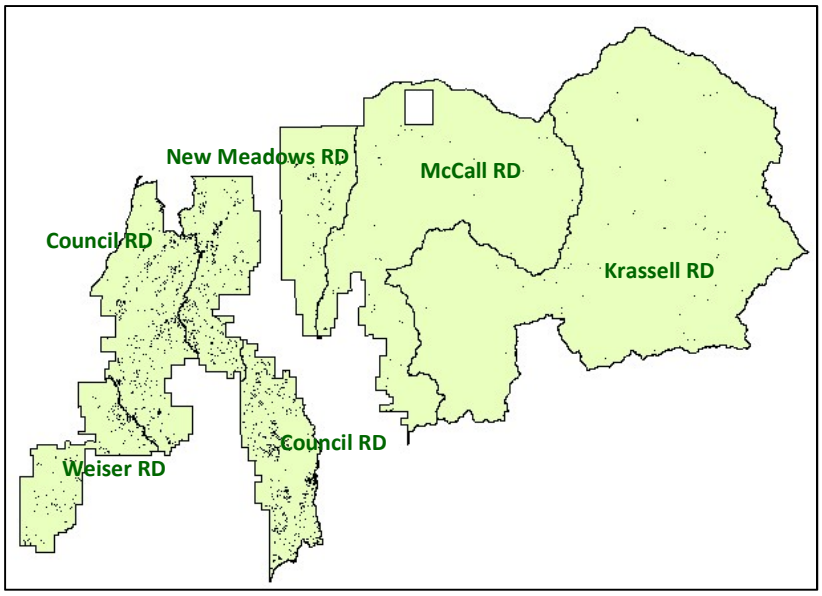
Documented Dominance Types in the Forbland Map Unit.

Forests (31)		Herblands (84)		Shrublands (17)	
ABLA-ABLA dtp	3	ACOC3 dt – western needlegrass	1	ARRI2 dt – stiff sagebrush	2
PICO dt	17	BAIN dt – hoary balsamroot	1	ARTRV dt – mtn. big sage	11
PIPO dt	8	BASA3 dt – arrowleaf balsamroot	19	PUTR2 dt – bitterbrush	1
PSME-PSME dtp	3	CAGE2 dt – elk sedge	2	SPBE2 dt – white spirea	1
		CARU dt – pinegrass	3	Unidentified	2
		HICY dt – houndstongue hawkweed	1		
		LUAR3 dt – silvery lupine	1	**Riparian (3)**	
		LUSE4 dt – silky lupine	8	ALINT dt – gray alder	1
		WYAM dt – mule-ears	1	CACA4 dt – bluejoint reedgrass	1
		XETE dt – beargrass	1	JUNE dt – Nevada rush	1
		Unidentified Forblands	28		
		Unidentified Grasslands	12	**Sparse Vegetation (5)**	
				BARREN	1
				SP HERB – Sparse Herbs	1
				SP VEG - Sparse Vegetation	3

the occurrence of 28 dominance types and phases in this map unit. All 28 are listed below with the number of observations. This is a low estimate of the number of types in this map unit because the dominant species was not identified on 44 of the 143 plots. Most of the riparian dominance types are represented in areas smaller than the minimum map delineation size of 5 acres.

Environment: The FO map unit ranges in elevation from 4200 to 7800 feet, but is mostly between 4600 and 7700 feet. This map unit ranges from 30 to 54 inches mean annual precipitation, but is predominantly between 31 and 52 inches.

Distribution Map: Extent of the FO map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: The successional dynamics of the many dominance types in this map unit have not been studied in detail, but some general trends can be described. General seral relationships within this map unit are shown in the table below. The most common relations are labeled as MAJOR; less common relationships are labeled as Minor.

Successional Trends in the Forbland Map Unit

	PNV Types:				
Existing Vegetation Types	Forblands	Grasslands	Sagebrush or Bitterbrush	Conifer Forests	Riparian
Forblands	Minor	MAJOR	MAJOR	MAJOR	
Grasslands	-----	MAJOR	Minor	Minor	
Sage/Bitterbrush			MAJOR		
Forest Shrublands				Minor	
Conifer Forests				Minor	
Riparian					Minor

Forbland	~45%
Related	~15%
Similar	~20%
Dissimilar	~20%
Not Observed	
Not Possible	

This map unit is roughly estimated to be about 80 percent forbland dominance types, successionally related, and ecologically similar dominance types. It is about 20 percent ecologically dissimilar vegetation.

Idaho fescue dominance type (FEID dt).

Pinegrass dominance type (CARU dt).

Map Unit Concept: The Grassland map unit consists mostly of stands dominated by upland grasses or sedges and ecologically-related shrubland and forbland dominance types. It also includes small areas of ecologically dissimilar dominance types and phases.

Although this map unit was intended to grass-dominated vegetation, it should be treated as a mosaic of grasslands, forblands, and shrublands. It also includes small patches of conifer forests and riparian areas.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	68,928	13.9%
New Meadows RD	19,120	6.6%
McCall & Krassell RDs	86,900	5.4%
Payette NF	174,948	7.3%

Vegetation Map Group: Herbland (H) – Trees total < 10% absolute cover, shrubs total < 10% absolute cover, and herbaceous plants total ≥ 10% absolute cover.

Sample Size:

166 Plots	FIA: 19	B-Grid: 16	Ref: 75	AA: 13	Legacy: 43
205 Observations					

Map Unit Composition: The systematic inventory plots currently available on the Payette NF are in mostly forested vegetation; these would not give a reasonable estimate of this map unit's composition. Composition of this map unit is based on the stratified sample collected for the accuracy assessment, even though it is not a spatially balanced sample. This map unit is 48 percent grassland, 30 percent shrubland, and 18 percent forbland dominance types.

There are 252 geo-referenced, classified observations and plots in the Grassland map unit. These points document the occurrence of 60 dominance types and phases in this map unit. All 60 are listed below with the number of observations. Most of the riparian dominance

Map Unit Composition from Accuracy Assessment Data (n=56)		
Dominance Type or Phase		**Percent**
PSSP6 dt	bluebunch wheatgrass	16%
FEID dt	Idaho fescue	11%
Other Grasslands		11%
Forblands		18%
ARTRV dt	mountain big sagebrush	11%
ARRI2 dt	stiff sagebrush	11%
Other Shrublands		8%
Riparian Communities		9%
Conifer Forests		3%
Sparse Vegetation		2%

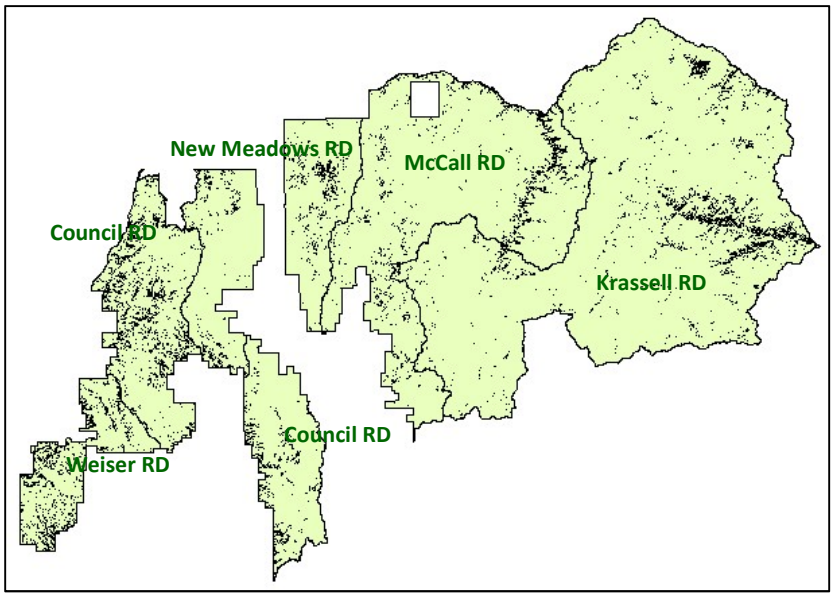
types are represented in areas smaller than the minimum map delineation size of 5 acres.

Documented Dominance Types in the Grassland Map Unit

Herblands (106)		Shrublands (58)		Forests (72)	
ACOC3 dt – western needlegrass	1	ACGL dt – Rocky Mountain maple	1	ABLA-ABLA dtp	20
ARAC2 dt – prickly sandwort	1	AMAL2 dt – serviceberry	2	ABLA-PIAL dtp	1
BASA3 dt -arrowleaf balsamroot	10	ARRI2 dt – stiff sagebrush	8	PIAL dt	1
BRTE dt – cheatgrass	2	ARSP8 dt – spiked sagebrush	1	PICO dt	30
CAGE2 dt – elk sedge	10	ARTRV dt – mtn. big sagebrush	20	PIEN dt	5
CAHO5 dt – Hood's sedge	4	ERNA10 dt – gray rabbitbrush	1	PIPO dt	11
CAPA14 dt – chamisso sedge	1	ERSP7 dt – rock buckwheat	1	PSME-PSME dtp	3
CARO5 dt – Ross' sedge	1	HODI dt – creambrush oceanspray	1	POTR5-POTR5 dtp	1
CARU dt – pinegrass	6	LOUT2 – Utah honeysuckle	1		
ERDO dt – Douglas' buckwheat	1	PHMA5 dt – mallow ninebark	3	**Riparian (6)**	
ERST4 dt – Blue Mtn. buckwheat	1	PREM dt – bitter cherry	1	ALINT dt – gray alder	1
FEID dt – Idaho fescue	26	PRVI dt – chokecherry	1	ARLU dt – Louisiana sagewort	1
JUPA dt – Parry's rush	1	PUTR2 dt – bitterbrush	3	BEOC2 dt – water birch	1
LUAR6 dt – longspur lupine	1	RICE dt – wax currant	1	CALE9 dt – Sierra hare sedge	1
LUGL2 dt – smooth woodrush	1	RUPA dt – thimbleberry	2	CAQU2 dt – small camas	1
LUSE4 dt – silky lupine	7	SASC dt – Scouler's willow	2	HEVI4 dt – hairy false goldenaster	1
POPH dt – poke knotweed	2	SPBE2 dt – white spirea	5		
PSSP6 dt – bluebunch wheatgrass	23	SYOR2 dt – mountain snowberry	1	**Sparse Vegetation (10)**	
PTTE dt – turpentine wavewing	3	VAME dt – big huckleberry	1	BARREN	1
WYAM dt – mule-ears	3	VASC dt – grouse whortleberry	2	SP HERB – Sparse Herbs	2
XETE dt – beargrass	1			SP SHRUB – Sparse Shrubs	1
				SP TREE – Sparse Trees	2
				SP VEG - Sparse Vegetation	4

Environment: The GR map unit ranges in elevation from 1900 to 8100 feet, but is mostly between 4000 and 7800 feet. This map unit ranges from 23 to 56 inches mean annual precipitation, but is predominantly between 26 and 50 inches.

Distribution Map: Extent of the GR map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: The successional dynamics of the many dominance types in this map unit have not been studied in detail, but some general trends can be described. General seral relationships within this map unit are shown in the table below. The most common relations are labeled as MAJOR, less common relationships are labeled as Minor.

Successional Trends in the Grassland Map Unit

	PNV Types:					
Existing Vegetation Types	**Grasslands**	**Forblands**	**Sagebrush or Bitterbrush**	**Mountain Shrublands**	**Conifer Forests**	**Riparian**
Grasslands	MAJOR	Minor	MAJOR	Minor	Minor	
Forblands	Minor	MAJOR	Minor	Minor	Minor	
Mtn. big sagebrush			MAJOR	Minor		
Mountain Shrublands			Minor	Minor		
Forest Shrublands					Minor	
Conifer Forests					Minor	
Riparian						Minor

Grassland	~40%
Related	~40%
Similar	~ 5%
Dissimilar	~15%
Not Observed	
Not Possible	

This map unit is roughly estimated to be about 85 percent grassland dominance types, successionally related, and ecologically similar dominance types. It is about 15 percent ecologically dissimilar vegetation.

Analogue sedge dominance type (CASI2 dt).

Timber oatgrass dominance type (DAIN dt).

Map Unit Concept: The Riparian Herblands map unit consists mostly of riparian herbland with some riparian shrubland dominance types.

Although this map unit was intended to map riparian herblands, it should be treated as a mosaic of riparian herblands and shrublands, with small patches of forest.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	289	<0.1%
New Meadows RD	597	0.2%
McCall & Krassell RDs	4,367	<0.1%
Payette NF	5,253	0.2%

Vegetation Map Group: Riparian (R) – Stand is located in a riparian setting as indicated by proximity to a stream or lake, topographic position, plant species that require or tolerate free or unbound water, and/or soil properties associated with seasonally high water tables.

Sample Size:

45 Plots	FIA: 0	B-Grid: 1	Ref: 8	AA: 7	Legacy: 29
25 Observations					

Map Unit Composition: No spatially balanced estimate of composition is available for this map unit. Only one systematic inventory plot occurs in this map unit. Composition of this map unit is based on 36 stratified accuracy samples plus the one systematic plot.

This map unit is 54 percent riparian herblands, 33 percent riparian shrublands, and 8 percent forests.

There are 42 geo-referenced and classified observations and plots in the Riparian Shrublands map unit. These points document the occurrence of 27 dominance types and phases in this map unit. All 27 are listed below with the number of observations.

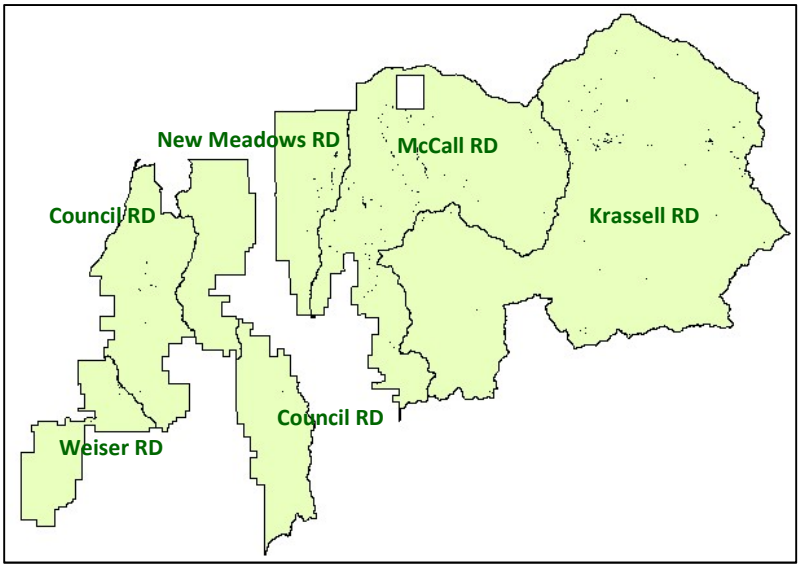
Map Unit Composition from Accuracy Assessment and Systematic Inventory Plots (n=37)		
Dominance Type or Phase		**Percent**
CACA4 dt	bluejoint reedgrass	11%
JUARL dt	mountain rush	8%
CAUT dt	NW Territory sedge	5%
DECE dt	tufted hairgrass	5%
Other Riparian Herblands		25%
BENA dt	dwarf birch	5%
SAEA dt	mountain willow	5%
SAWO dt	Wolf's wollow	5%
Other Riparian Shrublands		18%
BEOC2 dt	water birch	3%
PIEN dt	Engelmann's spruce	5%
PICO dt	lodgepole pine	3%
Forest Shrublands		5%

Documented Dominance Types in the Riparian Herblands Map Unit.

Riparian Herblands (23)		Riparian Shrublands (12)		Forests (4)	
CAAN15 dt – widefruit sedge	1	BENA dt – dwarf birch	2	PICO dt	1
CAAQ dt – water sedge	1	DAFR6 dt – shrubby cinquefoil	1	PIEN dt	2
CACA4 dt – bluejoint reedgrass	4	SAEA dt – mountain willow	2	POTR5 dt	1
CAEC dt – star sedge	1	SAEX dt – coyote willow	1		
CASC12 dt – mountain sedge	1	SALE dt – Lemmon's willow	1		
CASI2 dt – analogue sedge	3	SAPL2 dt – diamondleaf willow	1	**Riparian Woodlands (1)**	
CAUT dt – NW Territory sedge	2	SATW dt – Tweedy's willow	1	BEOC2 dt – water birch	1
DAIN dt – timber oatgrass	2	SAWO dt – Wolf's willow	2		
DECE dt – tufted hairgrass	2	VAUL dt – bog blueberry	1		
ELQU2 dt – fewflower spikerush	2				
JUARL dt – mountain rush	3			**Forest Shrublands (2)**	
POFL3 dt – high mtn. cinquefoil	1			VACE dt – dwarf bilberry	1
				VASC dt – grouse whortleberry	1

Environment: The RHE map unit ranges in elevation from 5300 to 7900 feet, but is mostly between 5700 and 7300 feet. It ranges from 35 to 56 inches mean annual precipitation, but is predominantly between 40 and 55 inches.

Distribution Map: Extent of the RHE map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: Successional dynamics in undisturbed riparian systems are driven primarily by changes in hydrology and stream morphology. Riparian herblands may or may not be successionally related to riparian shrublands and woodlands, but they are ecologically similar due to the availability of ground water. Upland vegetation is ecologically dissimilar to riparian vegetation. Based on accuracy assessment and systematic inventory data, this map unit is 54 percent riparian herblands and woodlands, 33 percent ecologically similar riparian shrublands, and 13 percent dissimilar upland dominance types.

Water birch dominance type (BEOC2 dt).

Black hawthorn dominance type (CRDO2 dt).

Map Unit Concept: The Riparian Shrublands map unit consists mostly of riparian shrubland with some riparian deciduous woodland and herbland dominance types.

Although this map unit was intended to map riparian shrublands and woodlands, it should be treated as a mosaic of riparian shrublands and herblands, with small patches of forest.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	1,675	0.3%
New Meadows RD	362	0.1%
McCall & Krassell RDs	9,303	<0.1%
Payette NF	11,340	0.5%

Vegetation Map Group: Riparian (R) – Stand is located in a riparian setting as indicated by proximity to a stream or lake, topographic position, plant species that require or tolerate free or unbound water, and/or soil properties associated with seasonally high water tables.

Sample Size:

57 Plots	FIA: 1	B-Grid: 1	Ref: 15	AA: 1	Legacy: 39
33 Observations					

Map Unit Composition: No spatially balanced estimate of composition is available for this map unit. Only two systematic inventory plots occur in this map unit. Composition of this map unit is based on 40 stratified samples plus the two systematic plots.

This map unit is roughly 41 percent riparian shrublands, 12 percent riparian woodlands, 33 percent riparian herblands, and 12 percent forests.

There are 69 geo-referenced and classified observations and plots in the Riparian Shrublands map unit. These points document the occurrence of 36 dominance types and phases in this map unit. All 36 are listed below with the number of observations.

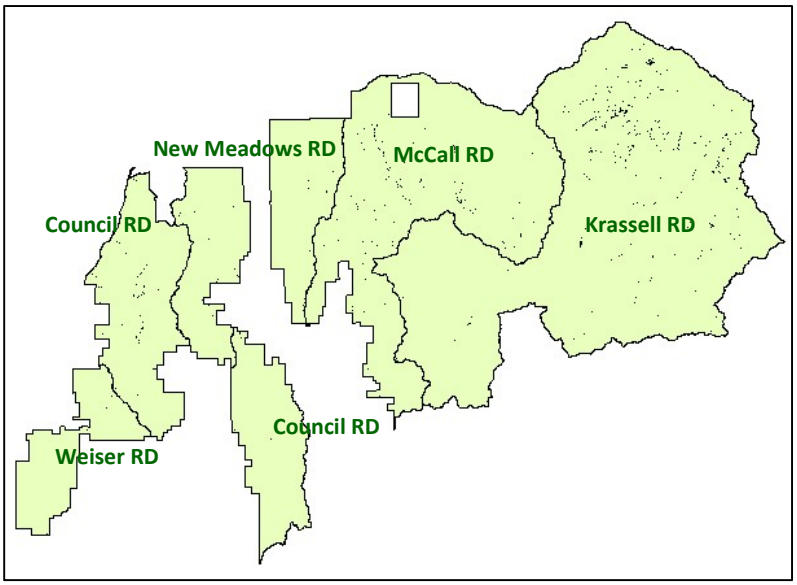
Map Unit Composition from Accuracy Assessment and Inventory Plots (n=42)		
Dominance Type or Phase		**Percent**
BENA dt	dwarf birch	7%
SAWO dt	Wolf's willow	7%
DAFR6 dt	shrubby cinquefoil	5%
SALE dt	Lemmon's willow	5%
SAPL2 dt	diamondleaf willow	5%
Other Riparian Shrublands		14%
ALVIS dt	Sitka alder	5%
Other Riparian Woodlands		7%
ERAN6 dt	tall cottongrass	7%
CACA4 dt	bluejoint reedgrass	5%
CACU5 dt	Cusick's sedge	5%
CAUT dt	NW Territory sedge	5%
Other Riparian Herblands		11%
PIEN dt	Engelmann's spruce	7%
Other Forests		5%

Documented Dominance Types in the Riparian Shrublands Map Unit.

Riparian Shrublands (25)		Riparian Herblands (16)		Forests (15)	
BENA dt – dwarf birch	3	CAAN15 dt – widefruit sedge	1	ABLA-ABLA dtp	1
CRDO2 dt – black hawthorn	1	CAAQ dt – water sedge	1	PICO dt	4
DAFR6 dt – shrubby cinquefoil	2	CACA4 dt – bluejoint reegrass	3	PIEN dt	4
SABO2 dt – Booth's willow	5	CACU5 dt – Cusick's sedge	2	PIPO dt	3
SADR dt – Drummond's willow	1	CAUT dt – NW Territory sedge	2	PSME-PIPO dtp	1
SAGE2 dt – Geyer's willow	1	DAIN dt – timber oatgrass	1	PSME-PSME dtp	1
SALE dt – Lemmon's willow	2	DOJE dt – Sierra shootingstar	1	POTR5-POTR5 dtp	1
SAPL2 dt – diamondleaf willow	2	ERAN6 dt – tall cottongrass	3		
SASC dt – Scouler's willow	3	GLBO dt – northern mannagrass	1	**Riparian Woodlands (11)**	
SATW dt – Tweedy's willow	1	JUARL dt – mountain rush	1	ALINT dt – gray alder	3
SAWO dt – Wolf's willow	3			ALRH2 dt – white alder	1
VAUL dt – bog blueberry	1	**Upland Herblands (2)**		ALVIS dt – Sitka alder	3
		CARU dt – pinegrass	1	BEOC2 dt – water birch	3
		CHAN9 dt – fireweed	1	POBAT dt – black cottonwood	1

Environment: The RSH map unit ranges in elevation from 3300 to 7000 feet, but is mostly between 4700 and 6600 feet. It ranges from 28 to 52 inches mean annual precipitation, but is predominantly between 33 and 49 inches.

Distribution Map: Extent of the RSH map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: Successional dynamics in undisturbed riparian systems are driven primarily by changes in hydrology and stream morphology. Riparian herblands may or may not be successionally related to riparian shrublands and woodlands, but they are ecologically similar due to the availability of ground water. Upland vegetation is ecologically dissimilar to riparian vegetation. Based on accuracy assessment and systematic inventory data, this map unit is 55 percent riparian shrublands and woodlands, 33 percent ecologically similar riparian herblands, and 12 percent dissimilar upland dominance types.

Mallow ninebark dominance type (PHMA5 dt).

Grouse whortleberry dominance type (VASC dt).

Map Unit Concept: The Burned Forest Shrubland map unit consists mostly of recently burned forest stands dominated by shrubland dominance types. It also includes recent burns dominated by herbs, very recent burns with sparse vegetation, unburned or partially burned patches of forest, and small areas of ecologically dissimilar dominance types and phases.

Although this map unit was intended to map burned areas dominated by shrubs, it should be treated as a mosaic of shrublands and grasslands, with small patches of conifer forests.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	685	0.1%
New Meadows RD	333	0.1%
McCall & Krassell RDs	77,126	4.8%
Payette NF	78,117	3.3%

Vegetation Map Group: Burned (B) – Live trees total < 10% absolute cover and standing dead trees usually present.

Sample Size:

42 Plots	FIA: 6	B-Grid: 12	Ref: 18	AA: 5	Legacy: 1
53 Observations					

Map Unit Composition: Composition of this map unit is based on accuracy assessment and reference plots, even though it is not a spatially balanced sample. Only 18 systematic inventory plots are available for this map unit and 7 of those have not been assigned to dominance type.

This map unit is 38 percent shrublands, 29 percent herbaceous dominance types, and 25 percent conifer forests.

Map Unit Composition from Accuracy Assessment and Reference Data (n=24)

Dominance Type or Phase		Percent
PHMA5 dt	mallow ninebark	17%
Other Forest Shrublands		21%
Grass or Forb Types		29%
PIPO dt	ponderosa pine	12.5%
Other conifer Forests		12.5%
Sparse Tree		4%
Riparian		4%

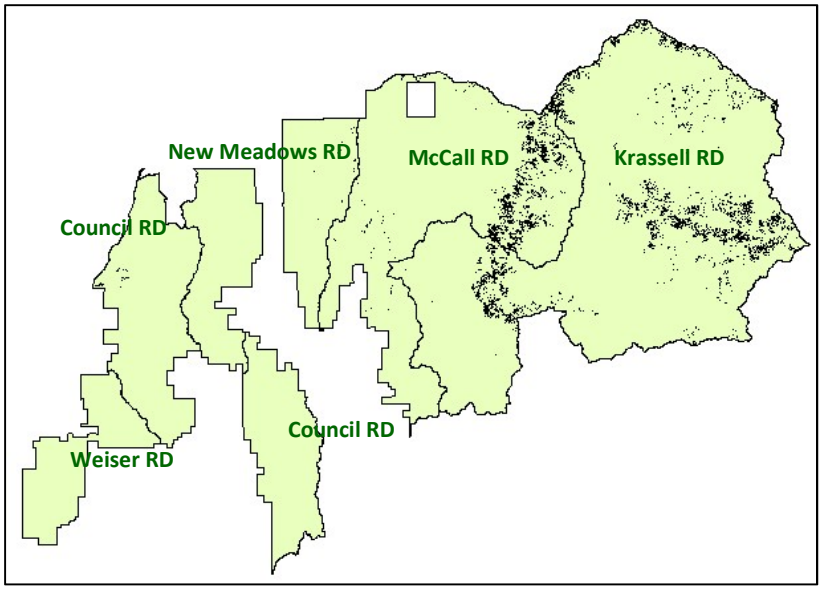
There are 82 geo-referenced, classified observations and plots in the Burned Forest Shrubland map unit. These points document the occurrence of 29 dominance types and phases in this map unit. All 29 are listed below with the number of observations.

Documented Dominance Types in the Burned Forest Shrubland Map Unit.

Forests (32)		Shrublands (34)		Herblands (8)	
ABLA-ABLA dtp	1	ACGL dt – Rocky Mountain maple	2	BASA3 dt – balsamroot	1
PICO dt	2	ALVIS-U dt – Sitka alder	1	BRTE dt – cheatgrass	1
PIPO dt	17	CEVE dt – snowbrush ceanothus	6	CAGE2 dt – elk sedge	3
PSME-PICO dtp	1	PHMA5 dt – mallow ninebark	11	CARU dt – pinegrass	2
PSME-PIPO dtp	2	SASC dt – Scouler's willow	4	CHAN9 dt – fireweed	1
PSME-PSME dtp	8	SPBE2 dt – white spirea	6	FEID dt – Idaho fescue	3
POTR5-POTR5 dtp	1	SYAL dt – common snowberry	3	PONE3 dt – Nevada bluegrass	1
		VASC dt – grouse whortleberry	1		
		Riparian (1)		**Sparse Vegetation (3)**	
		CACA4 dt – bluejoint reedgrass	1	BARREN	1
				SP SHRUB – Sparse Shrubs	1
				SP TREE – Sparse Trees	1

Environment: The BFS map unit ranges in elevation from 2900 to 8400 feet, but is mostly between 4000 and 6700 feet. This map unit ranges from 23 to 59 inches mean annual precipitation, but is predominantly between 26 and 48 inches.

Distribution Map: Extent of the BFS map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: This map unit consists mostly of recently burned stands dominated by forbs, grasses, or shrubs. Based on accuracy assessment and reference plots where both dominance type and PNV series have been identified, 54 percent of this map unit is seral to Douglas-fir, 38 percent to subalpine fir, and 4 percent to grand fir. Burned sparse vegetation is often seral to burned shrubland as the vegetation recovers post-fire, so these are probably ecologically related. Since most of the dominant shrubs in this map unit resprout after fire, they are not successionally related to herbaceous dominance type, but they are ecologically similar because they are seral to the same forest PNV Series. Likewise, conifer forest dominance types are ecologically similar to the shrubland types.

Successional Trends in the BFS Map Unit				
	PNV Types			
Existing Vegetation Types	**PSME**	**ABGR**	**ABLA**	**Riparian**
Herb-dominated	3	---	4	---
Forest Shrubland	5	---	4	---
Sparse Vegetation	1	---	---	---
Conifer Forests	4	1	1	---
Riparian	---	---	---	1

Burned Shrub	38%
Related	4%
Similar	54%
Dissimilar	4%
Not Observed	
Not Possible	

This map unit is roughly estimated to be about 38 percent burned shrubland dominance types, 58 percent successionally related and ecologically similar dominance types, and about 4 percent ecologically dissimilar vegetation.

Fireweed dominance type (CHAN9 dt).

Elk sedge dominance type (CAGE2dt).

Map Unit Concept: The Burned Herbland map unit consists mostly of recently burned forest stands dominated by grass and forb dominance types. It also includes recent burns dominated by shrubs, very recent burns with sparse vegetation, unburned or partially burned patches of forest, and small areas of ecologically dissimilar dominance types and phases.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	429	<<0.1%
New Meadows RD	5,545	1.9%
McCall & Krassell RDs	224,196	13.9%
Payette NF	230,170	9.6%

Although this map unit was intended to map burned areas dominated by grasses and forbs, it should be treated as a mosaic of shrublands and grasslands, with small patches of conifer forests.

Vegetation Map Group: Burned (B) – Live trees total < 10% absolute cover and standing dead trees usually present.

Sample Size:

141 Plots	FIA: 21	B-Grid: 40	Ref: 85	AA: 43	Legacy: 3
169 Observations					

Map Unit Composition: Composition of this map unit is based on the stratified sample collected for the accuracy assessment and 31 systematic inventory plots, even though it is not a spatially balanced sample. The other 30 inventory plots have not been classified to dominance type.

This map unit is 40 percent herb-dominated, 30 percent shrublands, 19 percent forests, and 10 percent sparse vegetation.

There are 262 geo-referenced, classified observations and plots in the Burned Herbland map unit. These points document the occurrence of 40 dominance types and phases in this map unit. All 40 are listed below with the number of observations.

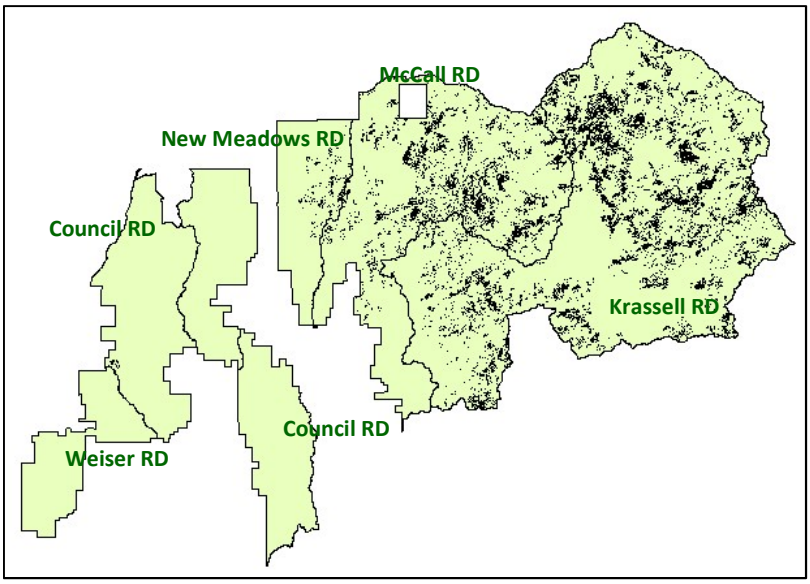
Map Unit Composition from Accuracy Assessment Data (n=77)	
Dominance Type or Phase	**Percent**
Forb-dominated types	22%
Grass-dominated types	18%
Shrublands	30%
Sparse Vegetation	10%
Conifer Forests	18%
Aspen Forest	1%
Riparian Communities	1%

Documented Dominance Types in the Burned Herbland Map Unit.

Forests (72)		Shrublands (63)		Herblands (114)	
ABLA-ABLA dtp	2	ALVIS-U dt – Sitka alder	1	BRTE dt – cheatgrass	2
PICO dt	34	AMAL2 dt – serviceberry	1	CAGE2 dt – elk sedge	30
PIEN dt	3	ARTRV dt – mtn. big sagebru	1	CARU dt – pinegrass	27
PIPO dt	12	CEVE dt – snowbrush	1	CHAN9 dt – fireweed	17
PSME-PICO dtp	2	PHMA5 dt – mallow ninebark	8	FEID dt – Idaho fescue	1
PSME-PIPO dtp	2	RUPA dt – thimbleberry	1	LUAR3 dt – silvery lupine	1
PSME-PSME dtp	14	SASC dt – Scouler's willow	12	LUGL2 dt – smooth woodrush	2
POTR5-POTR5 dtp	3	SPBE2 dt – white spirea	12	LUSE4 dt – silky lupine	2
		SYOR2 dt – mtn snowberry	3	PODO4 dt – Douglas' knotweed	1
Riparian (2)		VACE dt – dwarf bilberry.	1	POPH dt – poke knotweed	3
ALINT dt – gray alder	1	VAME dt – big huckleberry	5	PSSP6 dt – bluebunch wheatgr.	3
CACA4 dt – bluejoint reedgrass	1	VASC dt – grouse whortleberry	16	XETE dt – beargrass	25
Sparse Vegetation (11)					
SP HERB – Sparse Herbs	2				
SP SHRUB – Sparse Shrubs	4				
SP VEG - Sparse Vegetation	5				

Environment: The BHE map unit ranges in elevation from 3000 to 8300 feet, but is mostly between 5300 and 7700 feet. This map unit ranges from 22 to 68 inches mean annual precipitation, but is predominantly between 32 and 53 inches.

Distribution Map: Extent of the BHE map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: This map unit consists mostly of recently burned stands dominated by forbs, grasses, or shrubs. Based on accuracy assessment plots where both dominance type and PNV series have been identified, 68 percent of this map unit is seral to subalpine fir, 13% to grand fir, and 17% to Douglas-fir. Burned sparse vegetation is often seral to burned herbland as the vegetation recovers post-fire, so these are probably ecologically related. Since most of the dominant shrubs in this map unit resprout after fire, they are not successionally related to herbaceous dominance type, but they are ecologically similar because they are seral to the same forest PNV Series. Likewise, conifer forest dominance types are ecologically similar to the herbaceous types.

Successional Trends in the BHE Map Unit					
	PNV Types				
Existing Vegetation Types	**PIPO**	**PSME**	**ABGR**	**ABLA**	**Riparian**
Grass-dominated	1	---	1	11	
Forb-dominated	---	1	---	11	
Sparse Vegetation	---	2	1	5	
Shrub-dominated	---	4	6	12	
Conifer Forests	---	5	1	8	
Aspen-dominated	---	---	---	1	
Riparian					1

Burned Herb	35%
Related	11%
Similar	51%
Dissimilar	3%
--- Not Observed	
Not Possible	

This map unit is roughly estimated to be about 35 percent burned herbaceous dominance types, 62 percent successionally related and ecologically similar dominance types, and about 3 percent ecologically dissimilar vegetation.

Beargrass dominance type (XETE dt).

Pinegrass dominance type (CARU dt).

Sparse Herbaceous (herbs ≥ 5% cover).

Sparse Vegetation (all life forms < 5% cover).

Map Unit Concept: The Burned Sparse Vegetation map unit consists mostly of very recently burned forest stands with less than 10, percent vegetation cover. It also includes recent burns dominated by herbs or shrubs, unburned or partially burned patches of forest, and small areas of ecologically dissimilar dominance types and phases.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	0	---
New Meadows RD	3,972	1.4%
McCall & Krassell RDs	128,644	8.0%
Payette NF	132,616	5.5%

Although this map unit was intended to map burned areas with sparse vegetation, it should be treated as a mosaic of sparse vegetation, shrublands, herblands, and conifer forests.

Vegetation Map Group: Burned (B) – Live trees total < 10% absolute cover and standing dead trees usually present.

Sample Size:

108 Plots	FIA: 15	B-Grid: 26	Ref: 43	AA: 21	Legacy: 3
75 Observations					

Map Unit Composition: Composition of this map unit is based on accuracy assessment and classified systematic inventory plots, even though it is not a spatially balanced sample. Nineteen B-Grid plots, out of 26, are unclassified.

This map unit is 31 percent sparse vegetation, 15 percent herbaceous dominance types, 23 percent conifer forests, and 18 percent shrublands.

There are 154 geo-referenced classified observations and plots in the Burned Forest Shrubland map unit. These points document the occurrence of 27 dominance types and phases in this map unit. All 27 are listed below with the number of observations.

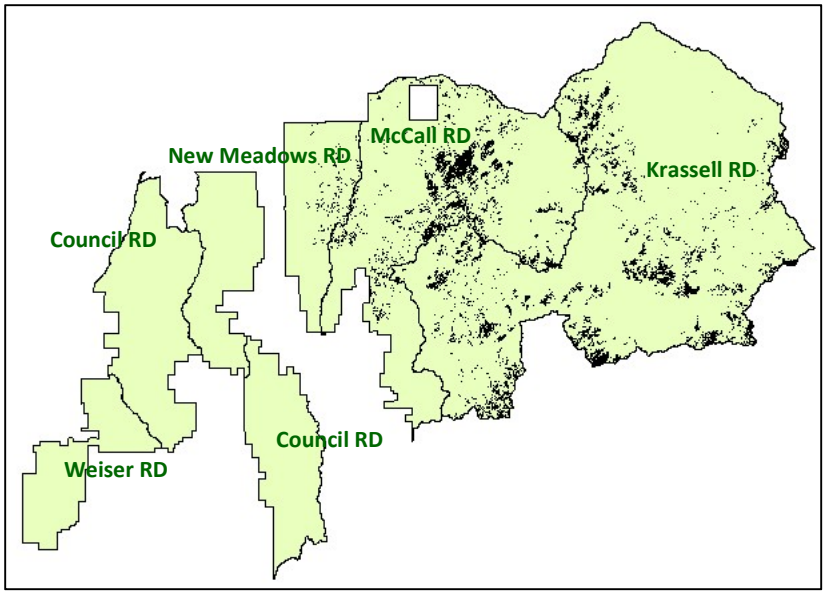
Map Unit Composition from Accuracy Assessment and Reference Data (n=45)		
Dominance Type or Phase		**Percent**
SP VEG	sparse vegetation	27%
SP HERB	sparse herbs	4%
CHAN9 dt	fireweed	7%
Other Forbland dt's		8%
Grassland dt's		9%
ABLA-ABLA dtp	subalpine fir	15%
Other Conifer Forest types		8%
VASC dt	grouse whortleberry	9%
Other Shrubland dt's		9%
Riparian Shrublands		4%

Documented Dominance Types in the Burned Forest Shrubland Map Unit.

Forests (32)		Shrublands (25)		Herblands (23)	
ABGR-ABGR dtp	1	ALVIS-U dt – Sitka alder	1	BASA3 dt – arrowleaf balsamroot	1
ABLA-ABLA dtp	11	AMAL2 dt – serviceberry	1	CAGE2 dt – elk sedge	4
ABLA-PIAL dtp	1	PHMA5 dt – mallow ninebark	1	CARU dt – pinegrass	2
PICO dt	14	PRVI dt – chokecherry	1	CHAN9 dt – fireweed	4
PSME-PICO dtp	2	SASC dt – Scouler's willow	5	LUGL2 dt – smooth woodrush	2
PSME-PSME dtp	2	SPBE2 dt – white spirea	3	XETE dt – beargrass	10
POTR5-POTR5 dtp	1	VAME dt – big huckleberry	2		
		VASC dt – grouse whortleberry	11		
Riparian (2)					
SADR dt – Drummond's willow	1				
SPSP2 dt – rose meadowsweet	1				
Sparse Vegetation (72)					
BARREN	12				
SP HERB – Sparse Herbs	16				
SP SHRUB – Sparse Shrubs	1				
SP VEG – Sparse Vegetation	43				

Environment: The BSV map unit ranges in elevation from 4800 to 8800 feet, but is mostly between 5400 and 8100 feet. This map unit ranges from 27 to 68 inches mean annual precipitation, but is predominantly between 34 and 57 inches.

Distribution Map: Extent of the BSV map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: This map unit consists mostly of recently burned stands dominated by forbs, grasses, or shrubs. Based on accuracy assessment and reference plots where both dominance type and PNV series have been identified, 82 percent of this map unit is seral to subalpine fir, 7 percent to Douglas-fir, and 7 percent to grand fir. Burned sparse vegetation is often seral to burned shrubland or burned herbaceous vegetation as the vegetation recovers post-fire, so these successionally related. Conifer forest dominance types are ecologically similar to burned sparse vegetation because burned areas eventually return to conifer forests.

Successional Trends in the Mountain Big Sagebrush Map Unit					
	PNV Types				
Existing Vegetation Types	**PSME**	**ABGR**	**ABLA**	**PIAL**	**Riparian**
Sparse Vegetation	2	---	10	---	---
Herb-dominated	1	---	10	---	---
Forest Shrubland	---	2	6	---	---
Conifer Forests	---	1	9	1	---
Riparian	---	---	1	---	1

Sparse Vegetation	27%
Related	43%
Similar	25%
Dissimilar	5%
Not Observed	
Not Possible	

This map unit is roughly estimated to be about 27 percent burned sparse vegetation, 78 percent successionally related and ecologically similar dominance types, and about 5 percent ecologically dissimilar vegetation.

Barren (all life forms < 1% cover).

Sparse Herbaceous (Herbs ≥ 5% cover).

Map Unit Concept: The Sparse Vegetation map unit consists mostly of sparse vegetation with less than 10 percent vegetation cover and barren areas with less than 1 percent cover. It also includes herbaceous, shrubland, and conifer forest dominance types with relatively low cover, and small areas of ecologically dissimilar dominance types and phases.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	2,371	0.5%
New Meadows RD	7,039	2.4%
McCall & Krassell RDs	50,266	3.1%
Payette NF	59,676	2.5%

Although this map unit was intended to map sparse vegetation, it should be treated as a mosaic of sparse vegetation, shrublands, grasslands, and conifer forests. This map unit is 33 percent sparse vegetation, 26 percent herbaceous dominance types, 23 percent conifer forests, and 18 percent shrublands.

Vegetation Map Group: Sparse Vegetation (V) – Live vegetation < 10% absolute cover.

Sample Size:

55 Plots	FIA: 9	B-Grid: 7	Ref: 24	AA: 5	Legacy: 10
105 Observations					

Map Unit Composition: Composition of this map unit is based on accuracy assessment (AA) and reference plots, even though this is not a spatially balanced sample. The available systematic inventory plots are predominantly forested and do not represent the full extent of the map unit. Only 15 stratified AA plots are available, so reference plots are also used.

There are 156 geo-referenced classified observations and plots in the Burned Forest Shrubland map unit. These points document the occurrence of 26 dominance types and phases in this map unit. All 26 are listed below with the number of observations.

Map Unit Composition from Accuracy Assessment and Reference Data (n=39)		
Dominance Type or Phase		**Percent**
SP VEG	sparse vegetation	13%
BARREN	barren	10%
SP HERB	sparse herbs	5%
SP SHRUB	sparse shrubs	2.5%
SP TREE	sparse trees	2.5%
Forblands		13%
Grasslands		13%
Shrublands		18%
ABLA-ABLA dtp	subalpine fir	13%
PIAL dt	whitebark pine	8%
PSME-PSME dtp	Douglas-fir	2%

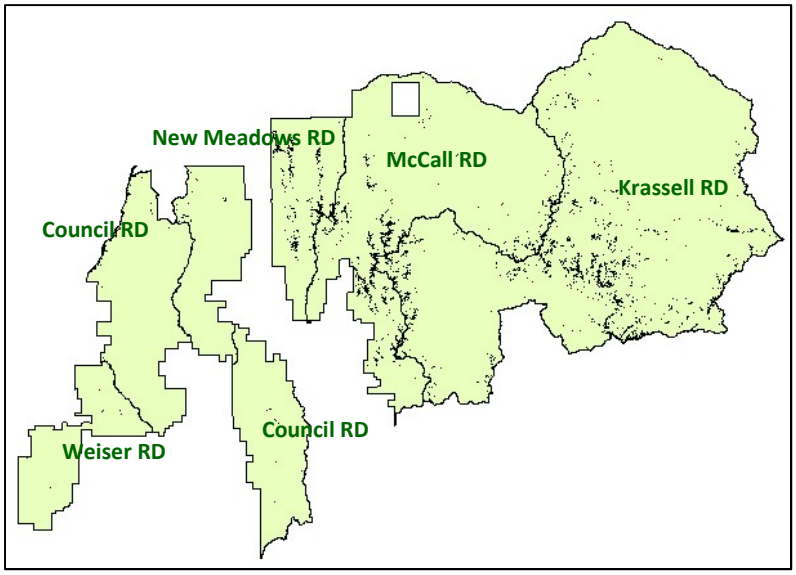
Documented Dominance Types in the Barren/Sparse Vegetation Map Unit.

Forests (26)		Shrublands (7)		Herblands (16)	
ABLA-ABLA dtp	11	ARRI2 dt – stiff sagebrush	1	CARU dt – pinegrass	1
ABLA-PIAL dtp	1	PHLE4 dt – Lewis' mockorange	1	POPH dt – alpine knotweed	2
PIAL dt	7	PUTR2 dt – antelope bitterbrush	1	PSSP6 dt – bluebunch wheatgrass	1
PICO dt	1	SPBE2 dt – white spirea	1	PTTE dt - turpentine wavewing	1
PIEN dt	1	SPSP2 dt – rose meadowsweet	2	XETE dt – beargrass	2
PIPO dt	1	VASC dt – grouse whortleberry	1	Unidentified Forbland	2
PSME-PICO dtp	1			Unidentified Grassland	7
PSME-PSME dtp	3				

Sparse Vegetation (107)	
BARREN	60
SP HERB – Sparse Herbs	2
SP SHRUB – Sparse Shrubs	1
SP TREE – Sparse Tree	2
SP VEG – Sparse Vegetation	42

Environment: The SV map unit ranges in elevation from 2700 to 9300 feet, but is mostly between 5800 and 8700 feet. This map unit ranges from 22 to 60 inches mean annual precipitation, but is predominantly between 34 and 57 inches.

Distribution Map: Extent of the BR/SV map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Successional Relationships: This map unit consists mostly of recently sparse vegetation and barren areas. About 60 percent of these areas are at their site potential; the rest are seral to subalpine fir or whitebark pine. Based on accuracy assessment and reference plots where both dominance type and PNV series have been identified, 46 percent of this map unit is seral to subalpine fir, 18 percent to whitebark pine, and 21 percent is sparsely vegetated or barren rocky terrain. Where sparse vegetation is seral to forest, it often goes through a shrubland or herb-dominated state as the vegetation recovers post-fire, so these successionally related. Conifer forest dominance types are ecologically similar to sparse vegetation because where they eventually succeed to conifer forests.

Successional Trends in the Barren/Sparse Vegetation Map Unit

	PNV Types					
Existing Vegetation Types	**Sparse or Barren**	**Herbland or Shrubland**	**PSME**	**ABLA**	**PIAL**	**Riparian**
Sparse Vegetation	5	---	---	2	2	---
Barren	3	---	---	1	---	---
Herb-dominated	---	2	---	4	1	---
Shrubland	---	2	1	4	---	---
Conifer Forests	---	---	---	7	2	---
Riparian	---	---	---	---	---	1

Sparse or Barren	36%
Related	24%
Similar	24%
Dissimilar	16%
Not Observed	
Not Possible	

This map unit is estimated to be about 36 percent sparse vegetation and barren areas, 48 percent successionally related or ecologically similar dominance types, and about 16 percent ecologically dissimilar vegetation.

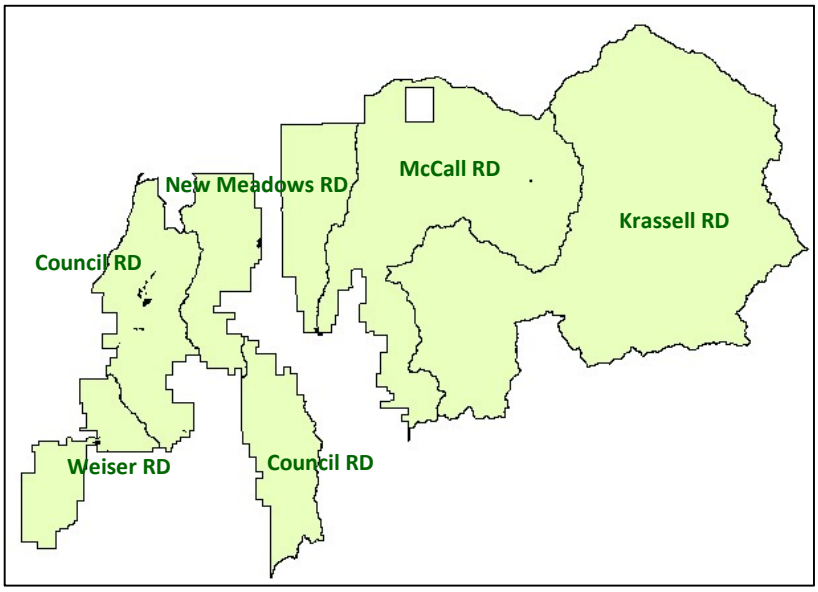
Map Unit Concept: The Agriculture map unit is intended to delineate lands currently used for agriculture.

Vegetation Map Group: Non-Vegetated/Sparse Vegetation (N) – Live vegetation < 10% absolute cover, or lands not occupied by naturally occurring plant communities.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	2,289	4.6%
New Meadows RD	616	<0.1%
McCall & Krassell RDs	76	<0.1%
Payette NF	2,981	0.1%

Distribution Map: Extent of the AGR map unit on the Payette National Forest.



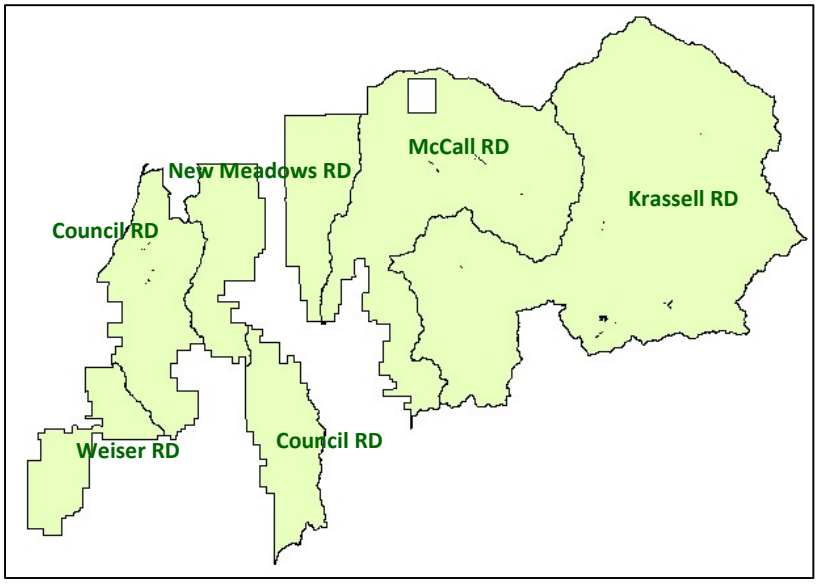
Map Unit Concept: The Developed map unit is intended to delineate lands currently used for urban, residential, or administrative purposes.

Vegetation Map Group: Non-Vegetated/Sparse Vegetation (N) – Live vegetation < 10% absolute cover, or lands not occupied by naturally occurring plant communities.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	288	<0.1%
New Meadows RD	47	<0.1%
McCall & Krassell RDs	1,832	0.1%
Payette NF	2,167	<0.1%

Distribution Map: Extent of the DEV map unit on the Payette National Forest.



Map Unit Concept: The Water map unit is intended to delineate areas dominated by open water or a confined water course.

Vegetation Map Group: Non-Vegetated/Sparse Vegetation (N) – Live vegetation < 10% absolute cover, or lands not occupied by naturally occurring plant communities.

Map Unit Extent:

Unit	Acres	Pct Area
Weiser & Council RDs	1,071	0.2%
New Meadows RD	1,716	0.6%
McCall & Krassell RDs	3,969	0.2%
Payette NF	6,756	0.3%

Distribution Map: Extent of the WA map unit on the Payette National Forest.